

The Merchants' Exchange
Grill Room and Restaurant
QUINN BROS., Proprietors,
29 Seymour St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
Household Coal
HALL, GOEPEL & COY.,
Telephone 83,
160 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VOL. LXXXIV.--NO. 29 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY JULY 15 1900--TWELVE PAGES FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Dozens of New
PHOTO FRAMES
AT
Challoner & Mitchell, PHONE 675.
47 GOVERNMENT ST.

SEAGRAM'S
83
LEADS THEM ALL.
R. P. RITHET & CO., L'td,
AGENTS.

Fighting All Day
Boers Engage the British and the Battle Rages All Day Long.
Strathcona's Horse Under Heavy Fire But No Casualties Are Reported.
Steyn Wants to Surrender But Dewet Keeps Him Practically Prisoner.

BRITANNIA MINES.
Owners Will Take Nothing Less Than Million and a Half.
From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, July 14.—The straight bona fide offer of \$1,000,000 cash for the Britannia group of mines by the J. H. Scott syndicate has been finally refused. The syndicate were lead to believe that their offer would be accepted and were waiting for a cable message confirming it. When the cable message from the Scott syndicate was handed to the Britannia company offering to pay \$5,000 down, \$10,000 in one month and the balance of \$1,000,000 by the 30th of November next, or to incorporate a new company and pay for the mine \$750,000 in shares at par and \$750,000 cash, both offers were refused. The Britannia company demanding \$1,500,000. Negotiations for the new deal were scarcely put in motion, however when a New York syndicate commenced negotiations for the property, and secured an option on the mines. Mining men and those interested in the development of coast properties are commenting on the fact that there is so much negotiating and no sale.

Denied Officially
Russian Government Has Had No Report of Murder of M de Giers.
Nor Does Admiral Remy Mention in Despatch to United States.
The Whole Foreign Community Has Been Safely Landed At Shanghai

The Famous And Refreshing
Schlitz Beer
A Genuine Summer Beverage
Hudson's Bay Co.
AGENTS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Premium Income \$4,206,040.00
Reserve Fund \$5,377,895.00
Settlement of all Claims made without reference to Head Office by
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

London, July 14.—A report from Platts says that the British have been engaged by Boers all day long. Scouts and mounted infantry arriving from the north located the Boers a thousand strong occupying the ridge from which they were driven yesterday.

Col. Thorneycroft's men held the ridge facing them. Members of the Strathcona's Horse were driven in temporarily on the right by the heavy musketry fire.

After a stubborn resistance the Boers forced the British to bring the howitzers into action, and the infantry deployed for a general advance under Clerly's direction. The Boers opened fire in all directions, shelling with the guns posted on the British right. The mounted infantry, in the face of a severe fire attacked the Boers.

A gun, posted on an entrenched kopie four miles to the east forced the Boers from a number of ridges, detached parties retiring on the centre, while a gun on the right was withdrawn through a ravine towards an entrenched hill.

Capetown, July 14.—It is understood that Johannesburg will be the temporary capital of the Orange River and the Transvaal colonies. It will also be made the headquarters of the high commission. It is believed that Bloemfontein will become the federal capital of South Africa and the seat of the residence of the Governor-General. The governors of the colonies will reside at Capetown, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

Senekel, Orange River Colony, July 14.—Gen. Ruddle's rapid advance has, it is said, forced the Boers into an entrenched position. President Steyn is reported to have given up all hope after the loss at Bethlehem, and would have surrendered but Gen. Dewet threatened to shoot him and, it is believed, he was imprisoned in his own lair.

Capt. Driscoll of "D" Co. scouts, who went along to Zuerichgranz to view the Boer position, was surprised at New York, immortal deeds, blackmailing and bribery of the police apparently flourishing and are greatly on the increase, especially in the West End.

Degraded criminals, declared Mr. Burns, who were cleared out in 1898 are re-establishing themselves in London's slums. He also asserted that the West End club proprietors and barkeepers have the police directly under their control.

Mr. Burns cited individual instances and ended by telling the Home Secretary that if he did not stop this bribery the evil would "deepen until they saw a state of affairs in London similar to what had been seen in the tenderloin of New York, where a chief inspector had earned £10,000 a year by blackmailing gambling halls and prostitutes."

The Home Secretary was agitated and said he would examine into the charges. Mr. Smith confined himself chiefly to exposing public obscenities.

"In this case," he declared, "were tolerated in England which would not be allowed in America."

London, July 15.—The only news from China last night was the following issued at midnight:
"The foreign office has received information from the consul-general at Shanghai that the whole foreign community from Wen Chow has been safely landed at Shanghai."

As no mention is made of the alleged statement of Sheng, the director general of railways and telegraphs of China to the murder of the foreigners in Pekin, it is presumed that the story crediting Sheng with these assertions and announcing that he blamed Prince Tuan for the attack on the legation is one of the many inventions emanating from Shanghai.

According to the despatch from Berlin the mobilization of Germany's expeditionary force is being carried out in splendid fashion. Some 10,000 volunteers and 145 officers have already been accepted. It is announced that the government contemplates chartering thirty of the largest vessels belonging to two of the most important companies, Bremen and Hamburg liners, for transports. The expedition is being organized on the basis of a year's campaign.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—It is officially stated here that no report of the murder of M. de Giers, the minister at Pekin, has been received.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of the naval forces on the Asiatic station:
"Chee Foo, July 14.—Two Japanese transports arrived to-day, landed the commander and the marine regiment, stores, field pieces and ammunition, they report the Chinese defeated at two new positions commanding the river communication with Tien Tsin. (Signed) Remy."

The importance of this cablegram, in the opinion of Secretary Long lies in the fact that it makes no mention of the reported massacre at Pekin, which it would surely have had the story come to Admiral Remy's ears.

London, July 14.—The fate of the legations at Pekin continues to absorb almost undivided interest in Great Britain. As the days of silence drag into weeks public tension and anxiety increases.

One of the clearest pronouncements upon China is from Mr. Archibald Ross, Correspondent of the London Times, whose study of the Far Eastern conditions has made him an authority on the subject.

Writing to the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Broderick, Mr. Ross declares that unless prompt relief is attempted the Europeans would be massacred, and if they are able to hold out until the revolt subsides there will be "an indelible impression on the Chinese that their escape was due not to the strength and determination of Great Britain but to their own perseverance."

He adds: "The loss of prestige will be irreparable in either case. I am convinced that a determined assault on the native city of Tien Tsin would clear the situation and open the way to Pekin."

The commandant now at Tien Tsin are not winning golden opinions from the English public who, while suspending severe criticism, fail to see why the United forces should be so impotent to achieve anything and so apparently outclassed by the Chinese, not only in numbers but in artillery, and some people are almost inclined to believe in strategy.

BREAKS ALL RECORDS.
Thirty-Seven Knots an Hour Over a Measured Course.

London, July 14.—By making 37 knots over a mile the American torpedo boat Viper has broken all records and has quite fulfilled the expectations of the builders, Parsons, who believe that turbines can achieve the same results in larger craft. The only vessels to be built under this week's supplementary naval appropriation are five torpedo boat destroyers. The balance of the appropriations goes for stores, repairs and the acceleration of ships now building. The British admiralty report controverts the criticisms passed upon the Belleville boilers and thinks the difficulties in their management are largely due to the inexperience of the engineer staff, but that the rate at which crews can be trained will increase rapidly as more water tube boiler ships become available. The report shows a determination to adhere to Belleville boilers.

AT BISLEY
Scores of Canadians in the Graphic Match.

London, July 14.—The Graphic cup competition was won by D. Hepburn, of the Scotch Rife; the Canadian scores being: Lieut. Orr, 20; Lieut. McGrimmon, 28; Lieut. Blair, 28; Lieut. Crooks, 27; Sergt. Bodley, 28; Sergt. Morse, 23; Sergt. Carruthers, 21; Sergt. Morris, 24; Sergt. Bayles, 28; Corp. Annand, 26; Gunner Fleming, 21; Private Smith, 23 and Private Smith, 23.

AGREED.
Moulders' Union and Founders Settle Their Differences.

Montreal, July 14.—The moulders' union and ironfounders have come to terms.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Those Who Hesitate
To investigate the exceptional opportunities we are offering purchasers to obtain groceries at prices that so closely approach the "cost" line, are neglecting to save money.
You ask why we should be able to sell so cheap? Our answer is: "We sell for CASH, consider our large stock and the great number of sales we make daily."
GRANULATED SUGAR 18 lbs. \$1
DIXIE FRUIT JARS75c. dozen
QUART FRUIT JARS90c. dozen
HALF-GALLON FRUIT JARS \$1.25 dozen
Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Houde's STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.

NOTICE
The business of E. J. Saunders & Co. will, from this date, be carried on by The Saunders' Grocery Co., at the old premises, 39-41 Johnson Street.
VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 7th, 1900.

TO CANNERS AND OTHERS
We are fully stocked to supply you with DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and DRILLS.
All orders shipped same day as received. Write us for samples and Quotations.
J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street. VICTORIA, B. C.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.
Special Offerings:
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Van Anda, Athlon Iron Works Co. Debentures, C. P. N. Co., B. C. Electric Railway Co. and City Debentures.
Real Estate FOWL BAY.
Lots fronting sea, from \$50.00 up. Agents for the townships of Ladysmith, Allison, and Similkameen.

The Culbert-Browne Co'y, L'td.
LEADING AUCTIONEERS
Auction Sales
ON AN EARLY DATE.
VALUABLE Furniture and Effects
Under instructions from parties giving up housekeeping, on
Wednesday, July 18th
AT 2 P. M.,
In dispute, and on account of whom it may concern, CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY WORSTEDS AND OTHER MERCHANDISE. Particulars later.
WE BUY FURNITURE, STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, Or Advance Money on the same if consigned for sale. No delay. All business confidential.
THE CULBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
To purchase or sell

Mellor's Paint Store
FORT STREET ABOVE DOUGLAS
These are Strictly Cash Prices.
MELLOR'S PURE PAINTS, \$1.75 IMPERIAL GALLON.
ENGLISH LINSEED OIL, \$1.15 IMPERIAL GALLON.
PURE WHITE LEAD, \$3.00 PER 100 POUNDS.

Victoria Transfer Company LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Dr. S. M. Hartman DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

NEW SPUDS
From our own ranch. Best on Market.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
CITY MARKET.

Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Line.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
FIVE BARRELS BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime).
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS' BRAND" IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

TENNIS GOODS.
FISHING TACKLE.
All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery, Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books, etc., at
78 GOVT ST.
FOX'S.

Victorian Transfer Company LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.
Dr. S. M. Hartman DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.
NEW SPUDS
From our own ranch. Best on Market.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
CITY MARKET.
Wm. T. Hardaker THE AUCTIONEER
Will Hold an Important Auction in His Commodious Salerooms
Friday Next at 2 O'clock.
Don't miss this sale if you want to procure bargains.
Wm. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.
Tel. 693.
ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

GREAT MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE

COMMENCING TUESDAY, July 17

BARGAINS FOR EVERY ONE, BUT MOSTLY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

For some reason or other (we blame the weather) our trade in summer goods has not been what we expected. The fact is we have a large stock on hand, which must be cleared off at any price.

This sale is for cash only; no stamps. When we sell goods for 50 cents on the dollar or less we cannot afford to give stamps. And others do you want to clothe your boys for a mere trifle? If you do, we can suit you.

Boys' Colored Blouses, fancy plated—40c. Only three will be sold to each customer.

Boys' Fancy Vests, 20 to 30 breast, for Brownie suits, 25c. each; regular 50c.

100 Boys' Two-Piece Tweed and Serge Suits, size 22 to 26, @ \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2—regular \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50—a chance of a lifetime.

Boys' Fancy Embroidered Sleeveless Waists, \$1—very fine—regular \$1.50 goods.

Boys' Blue and White Blouses, sailor collar, strong, serviceable and will wash well—50c. regular, now 50c.

Boys' Knickerbockers, 25c. to 35c.

Boys' Serge Caps, 15c.; regular 25c.; new goods.

Boys' Khaki Knickerbockers, good quality 55c., regular 75c.

FOR MEN ONLY

But we wish the ladies to profit by dressing their husbands up in a fine worsted suit of black, for about \$10—worth \$15 in any store in the city. Here's how we do it: We bought a consignment of suits and coats and vests that were sent to a party in British Columbia who could not pay for them. We bought them at 60c. on the dollar—

never been on the shelves. Here they are:

29 Morning Coats and Vests, regular price \$12, now \$7.

22 Sack Suits, black diagonal, regular \$10; now, \$10.50.

If you wish to dress up for little money, now is your opportunity.

75 Dozen Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c., sale price 25c., six pair for \$1.40.

50 Dozen Black and Tan Cotton Socks, The Maple brand, fast color, 10c. per pair.

Seamless Cotton Sox, three pair for 25c. Men's Flannellette Night Shirts, worth 75c. and \$1, sale price 50c.

120 Pair Men's Grey Check All-Wool Pants, all sizes, regular \$2 and \$2.50, now \$1.50. The best pant in Canada for the money. Remember, strictly all-wool; all sizes. This is a plum.

COLORED SHIRTS

To clear at 50c. and 65c., worth just double. The sizes are broken in some of the lines.

Sale commences Tuesday morning. Remember, no stamps on sale prices. Ladies will do much better by coming in the morning. We can devote more time to the little folks than in the afternoon.

McCandless Bros. 37 JOHNSON STREET

The Canadian Garrison

Something About the Soldiers Stationed At Hospital Point.

Col. McKay in Command and His Assistant Lieut. Ackroyd.

Among the most prominent of the landmarks upon the harbor is the old red brick block that for now over a quarter of a century has stood grim and lonely on Hospital Point. Its past associations are none of the most pleasant, but time works many changes, and among those the point has had its share, happily for its good in every case. Originally the land upon the point was a portion of the Songhees Indian reservation and theoretically still remains such as for many years the Indian department has received rent for it on behalf of its wards.

When first reclaimed from its aboriginal occupancy a wooden building, which

the past spring the few patients were removed to the present temporary quarters on the Work Estate and Victoria's company of the standing army of Canada moved in.

A visit to the new post discloses a very comfortable establishment, although as yet its arrangements are far from completed. The old building was somewhat out of repair and though readily adapting itself to its new uses, it is even for the present force, which is but little over half of its establishment strength, somewhat small for the purpose. This is particularly noticeable at night time, when many of the privates have perforce to sleep under the tables of the mess room or in two or three tents which have been pitched on the lawn.

The wooden building to the south—nearest the harbor mouth—which had been erected for the accommodation of the resident surgeon, and afterwards allotted to the use of the caretaker, has been turned into officers' quarters. A well-kept flower garden is situated opposite the entrance, while over the latter a heavy ivy tops the door and slightly curtains the windows of the orderly room. This is on the ground floor, where Orderly Room, Cook's Room, and the mess room are situated. Entering the main building—the familiar old red brick—the south, the ends are found to furnish small but cozy separate rooms for the non-coms., while the whole of the upper flat and half

shortcomings in the fight at Paadeberg. The bottle is of the heavy, thick "pop-bottle" sort and contains but fluid enough for two drinks, which at the time that their coolness is most demanded are usually of a lukewarm, if not tepid, sort. Even on the short field day of the Queen's Birthday celebration the redcoats across the harbor learned to share this grievance of their brothers in arms on the African veldt.

Leaving the dormitory, half of the ground floor, one enters the mess room, where the usual trestle tables and benches accommodate the soldier boys. Here the Canadian "Tommy Atkins" has rather the advantage over his Imperial comrades in arms. The latter has a ration issued of one pound of meat and one of bread per day, but in addition to this, at the point, a pound of potatoes, two ounces of cheese, one ounce of pot barley, one-third of an ounce of tea, one-quarter of an ounce of coffee and one-half an ounce of salt and pepper is issued to each man. By joint contributions to a mess fund, the men supplement all these with milk, butter, vegetables and dried fruits, all together making a good "square."

Upon this floor also a couple of bath rooms and various hot and cold water taps afford to the men conveniences that are not yet found in the quarters of the officers.

At the north end of the building small houses accommodate the company cook and his department, while the "dead" house, immediately under the quarter-master's window, is being utilized for his stores.

Out in a corner of the garden the men

will soon be under lease to the department, when the Siwash farmer has saved his crop, and on one of these good grounds for cricket and football is expected to be found.

Of pots the barracks already has a fair share. "Colonel Peters," a veteran pointer who has deserted his master in his love of the ranks, is a general favorite, as are also the officers' dogs, "Venus," a fine bull, and a deer hound of good points. Soon it is hoped to fill the establishment numbers, about 125, which will be full strength. At present there are nine non-commissioned officers, C. D. Hollier, a well known Victorian, being sergeant and having under him three sergeants, three corporals and two lance corporals. In addition to these Orderly Room Clerk Harris and Quartermaster Fraser, by reason of their appointments, also take rank as corporals.

The company has been recruited from all sections of the province, Kaslo, Nelson, Kamloops, Revelstoke, New Westminster, as well as Victoria, being well represented, while from Vancouver Corporal McPhee, who has charge of the canteen, and nearly forty others have hailed. These men were chiefly from the Comaught Rifes of that city and New Westminster, having thus been drilled for various periods. All trades and every profession appears to find its representatives in the company, the reason for their enlisting, and in some cases men have given up so much as \$3 a day for the 50 cents that the widow's son, being found in the fact that the recruiting officers were enabled to hold out as an inducement the promise of the department that should further Canadian troops be offered for active service the Canadian regiment would have the preference. Thus it happens, too, that few of the men are raw recruits, neither have they all come from the school ground of the Canadian militia. Corporal Case, for instance, served his time in the Second Life Guards in England, while Private Shrewsbury, who was enlisted at Vancouver, is an ex-Dragon Guard. Private Hurford, who is also company barber, spent two years in active service in India and Burma, and was much surprised on coming down from Vancouver to meet at the post Lance Corporal Delahanty, who had been a comrade in arms with him in the "somo" where east of Suez. Even Uncle Sam's veterans have contributed their quota in the person of Private Atkinson, who holds special certificates for good services and courage in several sharp engagements in the Philippines, where he spent two years with the First California volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. J. McKay, who is in command of the company, has the honor of having been the first Canadian to volunteer for service in China. His application to be allowed to go to the Far East to fight the Queen's enemies there was soon followed by similar applications from the whole company which he commands. He is a popular Canadian officer and holds a second-class short-course infantry certificate, a first-class long-course infantry certificate, and a first-class cavalry and field officer's certificate. He is 37 years of age, and, now that he has been appointed to the command of the company here, says he is a resident of Victoria. Before coming to his present command he was colonel of the 42nd Regiment, of Perth, Ont. He was drafted into that corps from the 1st Regiment, being promoted from its transfer from captain to colonel.

Second in command is Lieutenant H. C. Ackroyd, who for many years has been a well known figure in athletic and business circles on the Mainland. Born in Staffordshire, England, he went to school at the famous old Uppingham public school, several of whose "boys" he to day scattered throughout British Columbia. Coming to Vancouver about 1890, he entered the insurance and financial office of Messrs. Innes & Richards, of that city, where his diligence and business capacity soon led him to a junior partnership in the firm, which he still continues to hold. Immediately upon his arrival in Vancouver Mr. Ackroyd went in strongly for sports, and as a runner still holds with Blight the record for the amateur mile of the province. For two seasons he also captained the Vancouver Rugby team.

Mr. Ackroyd's military career is, of course, but yet a short one. Beginning it in England, where for about three years he served as a private in the First Volunteer Leicestershire regiment (infantry), he soon after the organization of the Vancouver battery joined it, leaving after five years with a captain's rank. In order of standing he ranks fourth out of the eight lieutenants of his present corps.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned grilling pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Shipping To the Yukon

White Pass Commercial Agent Talks About Transportation Question.

What Railway is Doing to Facilitate Business to Interior.

J. H. Greer, commercial agent in this city for the White Pass & Yukon railway, was seen yesterday by a Colonist reporter and questioned as to any inconveniences to which shippers or passengers may be put at Skagway, and his attention was directed to the remarks of Mr. McCandless at the meeting of the board of trade. Mr. Greer said: "I do not say that individual cases have not occurred where travellers have been put to needless trouble. The country is new; the railway company has been very busy with construction making connections, and it takes

the train, and when a case of the kind occurs it ought to be reported to the railway authorities, for the object of the company is to prevent any delay of any kind. Passengers from United States points can purchase through tickets to Canadian Yukon points and have their baggage checked through. This baggage will be examined either at Skagway or at destination by the Canadian officers. If it is desired to have the baggage examined at destination, it must be sent through in bond. The arrangements are just the same in other places similarly situated."

"How about freight?" "Freight can be shipped from Victoria, Vancouver or any other Canadian point to Dawson and Canadian Yukon points in bond without any trouble or delay at Skagway. There was formerly a difficulty in regard to perishable goods, but as soon as the railway company found that the business of Canadian merchants was being interfered with, a special agent was sent to Washington and the case was taken up with the United States officials. The result was that what is known as 'the immediate transportation entry system' was adopted, which permits all kinds of goods to be passed through Skagway in bond from all Canadian points. This satisfactory arrangement was due wholly to the efforts of the railway company."

"How about the cost attending the passing of goods through Skagway in bond?" "The White Pass & Yukon railway company pay the salaries and expenses

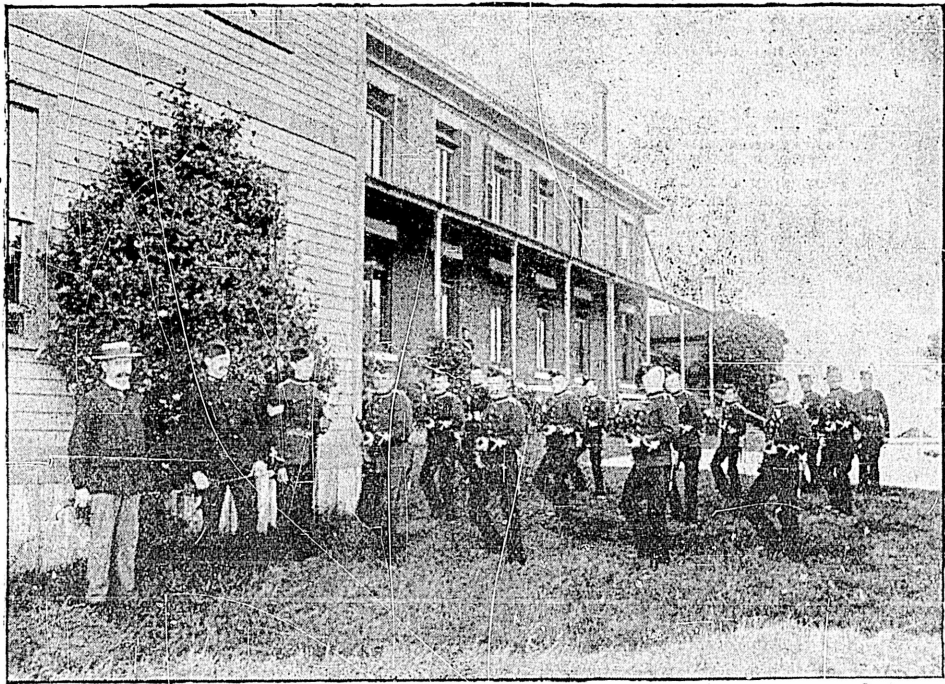
United States Customs—	
July	\$ 380.50
August	413.55
September	387.25
October	350.52
November	115.00
December (approximate)	115.00
\$1,762.22	

EARNINGS.	
July	\$ 516.00
August	1,022.25
September	1,003.50
October	238.50
November	110.00
December	110.00
\$3,900.25	

Deficit	\$4,550.42
\$7,980.67	

"Do you think it is correct that 87 per cent. of the business to the Canadian Yukon is carried in Canadian bottoms?" "I think that is about a correct estimate. Last year 87 per cent. of the Yukon trade was from Canadian ports, and I am sure it reaches 87 per cent. this year, and it is practically all carried in Canadian bottoms, for the United States steamers do not now call at British Columbia ports except by special arrangement. The United States steamships from Seattle carry considerable freight for the Yukon, but it is mostly machinery and piping for British Columbia and the Yukon. Their cargoes are mostly made up of merchandise for Alaskan points."

"It is a good deal of it for inter-Alaskan points?"



BAYONET SQUAD, R. C. A.
(Col. McKay and Lieut. Ackroyd in foreground.)

but a few years ago disappeared, was erected there for use as a provincial asylum. These unfortunate had hitherto been confined to the old "barracks" gone on Bastion Square, but the demand for more fitting quarters was suitably met and for nearly a score of years the asylum was located at the point, it being removed from there to New Westminster in 1875. From an old-timer who a few weeks ago visited the institution at the Royal City it is learned that there is still confined within its sad walls an old man who in 1850 was committed as a lunatic to the "barracks" goal and has survived the many changes that have effected that institution.

That change coming so soon after the entry of the province into the Canadian federation permitted the point to be utilized in the keeping of one of the terms of union. In it the Dominion had undertaken to provide and maintain a marine hospital at this point, and about twenty-seven years ago the old red brick building was erected for the purpose which it has so nobly served until this present year. Its history is practically without event. Sick sailors have been received, treated and discharged; ships have paid the hospital items and over it all Dr. J. C. Davis has watched and practised indefatigably ever since. About Easter in

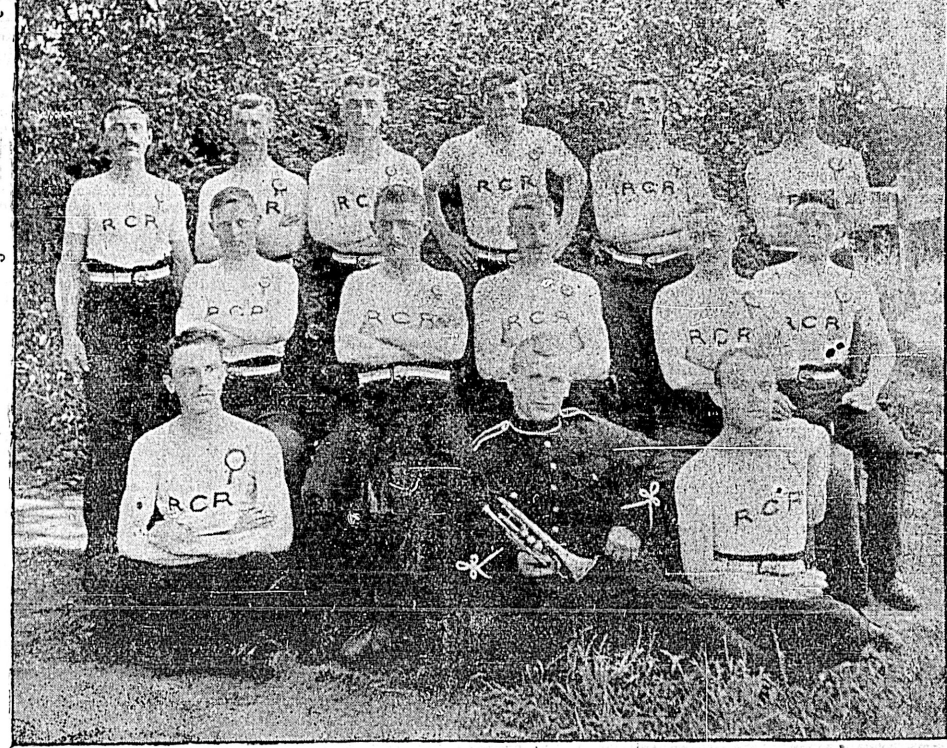
of that below is devoted to dormitory uses for the men. Temporary wooden cots take the place of the usual barrack regulation "make-up." Here, by inspection time, the mattress, pillow, three blankets, coverlet and pair of sheets (the issue to each man) are rolled up and strapped. From nears immediately over the head hang the Oliver equipment, with its numerous buff straps and the side arms and Lee-Metford of the occupant of the cot, while on a shelf much higher yet (instead of in the usual soldier's box) is found the issue of clothing. This comprises three grey woolen shirts, three suits of underwear, three pairs of socks, one pair of braces, two pairs of boots, two pairs of trousers, two Glangary caps and one field service cap. In addition to these a hold-all is issued, containing service razors, brushes and sundry other articles.

The lower roll of the Oliver equipment holds the service great coat of grey frieze to match which the usual cap is issued. A water bottle in a buff leather case is also attached to the harness and furnishes the one weak point in the otherwise excellent equipment. About it complaints have already been recorded from the front in South Africa, among which a letter from Sergeant Moscrop tells of its

have erected their own canteen, where many of their evenings are spent and where, in spite of the fact that liquors are dispensed at most reasonable cost, the strong habit of discipline prevents all unfortunate excess.

The duties of the company are those usually incident to barracks life. From reveille at 5:30 in the morning until tea at 4:30 at night the day is well but not oppressively filled. The drills take up some four hours of the day and fatigue as yet are not oppressive. To these are, however, added the duty of furnishing a night guard at Macaulay Point, which is the responsibility of its trusts, and the association with the Imperial forces does much to impress the men with the comforts as well as the spirit of the older established regulars. From ten time onward the soldiers not c. b., or on duty, own their own evening, but must be back in barracks by 10 p. m. unless under leave, which privilege is readily to be obtained.

As yet amusements have been somewhat limited. A good deal of shooting has been done at Clover Point, and several boats and canoes are used by way of recreation. Until, however, the hay crop on a couple of fields behind the fort has been saved, the field room for sports is somewhat limited. Two fields, however,



PHYSICAL DRILL SQUAD, R. C. A.

time to get round to everything. The smaller details will be looked after, and if anyone feels that he has been put to any inconvenience or trouble through anything which the railway ought to attend to, and will make representations to the company's officers, they will receive attention, and if possible the grievance will be remedied. If the conditions existing now as regards travel and freight business are compared with those existing in 1897, it will be seen that very much has been accomplished, and that some one is entitled to some credit."

"What are the arrangements by which a traveller can avoid delay?" "Passengers leaving Victoria, Vancouver or other Canadian points in a British vessel and destined for points in the Canadian Yukon, can purchase a through ticket to their destination and have their baggage checked through via Skagway. It will be corded and sealed by the Canadian customs officers, so that there will be absolutely no delay or interference either from Canadian or United States customs officers at Skagway. There ought to be no delay whatever in getting baggage from the boat to

of all Canadian customs officers at Skagway, and furnish all custom house blanks for making entries there. The only charge which Canadian shippers have to pay at Skagway is for the United States revenue stamp and the actual cost of making the entry at the custom house. The whole amounts to from \$1 to \$2 on each shipment, irrespective of bulk or value. If you would like to print a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the railway company at Skagway in connection with the customs business, here it is. You will see that the company is out nearly \$5,000 on this business:

Statement of Expenses and Earnings, Account of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, for the period of July 1 to December 31, 1899.

EXPENSES.	
Canada Customs—	
July	\$ 820.51
August	932.80
September	1,022.25
October	1,000.75
November	584.75
December (approximate)	572.00
Office Furniture and Stationery	520.60
\$ 5,224.41	

"No. Most of the business on the Lower Yukon is in the hands of large mercantile companies, which own their own ocean and river steamers, and these points are supplied via St. Michael's. The railway company does considerable of the passenger business of this part of the country, and next year, when our railway and steamer connections are perfected, we expect to do still more, and also to become active competitors for freight, especially for that calling for quick transportation. Under the Canadian customs regulations, freight destined for points on the Yukon in Alaska can be sent through in bond from Bennett without any cash or other deposit from the shippers. All statements to the contrary are incorrect. Our traffic arrangements are not yet as perfect as we will shortly have them, but you must remember that we are not yet through with construction. The line will be completed to White Horse early in August and we hope after that to be able to meet the wishes of the travelling and shipping community even down to the smallest details."

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star Brandy.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1900.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability
55, 57 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
F. C. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-
cept the city) and United States at follow-
ing rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months40
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising to ensure their being inserted
should be headed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the night editor.

AN UNNEIGHBORLY ACT.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has
endorsed the request of the Skagway
Chamber of Commerce to have the bond-
ing privilege on goods landed at Skag-
way and destined for points in Canada
abrogated. This is an exceedingly un-
neighborly act on the part of the people
of Seattle, and although we have no
expectation that it will amount to any-
thing, for the United States government
will scarcely listen to such an expression
of local jealousy, it affords a lesson to
the people of Canada. It shows that we
cannot afford to permit the sole rail route
to the Yukon to be one across territory
in possession of the United States, and
that we must begin at once the steps ne-
cessary to secure an all-Canadian line.
It demonstrates the wisdom of the policy
for which the Colonist has contended in
regard to railway construction from the
Yukon valley to the Coast, namely, that
no more lines should be permitted which
will have their termini in any territory
other than that which is recognized as
belonging to Canada. The result of this
Skagway agitation, if it were successful,
would be that in a short time that town
would relapse to its original condition of
a useless wilderness. Fortunately for
the people of the town, the United States
government will have more good sense
than to listen either to them or to their
Seattle backers. Fancy the people of a
United States town going to the govern-
ment at Washington and complaining that
the trade of one part of Canada is done
with another part of Canada, and asking
the government to interfere to prevent it.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA.

The civilized world will stand aghast
at the news from China. If the report
as to the fate of the Russian minister
and his wife and bodyguard is correct,
although we hope it may be otherwise, it
is evident that the time has come when
such action must be taken by the powers
as will bring the Chinese people to a real-
ization of the duties which they owe to hu-
manity. Some may ask why European
nations cannot wholly withdraw from the
country and leave the people of that em-
pire to themselves. But this is impos-
sible. The rest of the world cannot sub-
mit to have its people barbarously mur-
dered after infinite torture without tak-
ing some action to punish the guilty.
Even if it would be possible to secure
such an arrangement whereby China
could be driven back into its original ex-
clusiveness, the civilized nations would
not consent to it until the Chinese had
been taught a lesson that they would
never forget, but the thing is not possible
and there is no use in talking about it.
Moreover, if foreign nations would with-
draw from China, no guarantee could be
given that the Chinese themselves, now
that they have been aroused, would not
become aggressive, and against an ag-
gressive China Occidental civilization
would hardly be able to stand. For the
time being the Chinese are dependent
upon foreign countries for modern mili-
tary appliances, but they are marvellous
imitators, and we may rest assured that
if every channel of communications with
the rest of the world were closed, the
Chinese army of the future would be
armed with appliances of a modern type.
There seems to be nothing else to do
except to grapple with the monster of the
Orient. The task is the most stupendous
ever attempted by the human race. The
Crusades were as child's play compared
with it.

Placing the number of troops, which
can be made available within a reason-
able time for an invasion of China, at a
maximum, it will not exceed 100,000.
These might be sufficiently numerous to
take Peking, although we have consider-
able doubt on the point, but if the dis-
turbance spreads to other parts of the
Empire, such a force would be next to
useless. It seems very clear that the
powers must rely very largely upon the
assistance of Japan.

Balmoral Block
DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms,
on suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, Prop.

So far the world has only learned the
fate of the German and Russian ministers
and that of the wife of the latter and his
bodyguard. What is there to be told of
the fate of the other ministers, their
families, the members of their respective
embassies and the other Europeans?
The news will be awaited with breath-
less anxiety. There is only one thing of
which we may be sure. Their fate can-
not be worse than that of M. de Giers
and his wife. This reaches the very acme
of horror. The indignation of the civil-
ized world may be intensified when the
whole story is told, but it cannot be
any deeper than it now is. As yet only
Germany and Russia have certain cause
to declare for a war of punishment; but
any hour may bring intelligence that our
own Empire, the United States, France,
Italy and other nations are in the same
case as the two powers, the fate of whose
ministers is known. The time is at hand
when the powers must act with a com-
mon leader. On the other hand, interna-
tional jealousy will be lost sight of in the
face of the common anguish. But while
it is easy to speak of united action be-
tween the powers, who is there, who can
give any idea of what this means? What
can be done with China? This question
stands out above all others. We may
say that Peking will be captured, and
peace will be dictated from that city, as
the German Kaiser has declared. But
the capture of Peking is not the subjec-
tion of China. It is easy to say that
terms of peace will be dictated, but to
whom will the dictation be? The out-
look is that the powers will be called
upon to deal, not with an organized gov-
ernment, but with a horde of 400,000,000
of people, worked up to a frenzy. Plan
as we may, the fact remains that we
cannot hope to know what is really tak-
ing place in China; we cannot form any
accurate estimate of the conditions with
which the powers will have to grapple.
A British Columbia Chinaman, who
went home last year, found that his
father had never heard of the war be-
tween China and Japan. That was a
local affair, and it did not touch the
great mass of the people, which there is
reason to believe the present movement
does. If it does, it is utterly idle to at-
tempt to measure the nature of the prob-
lem with which the powers are called
upon to deal.

VICTORIA AS A RESORT.

We think it well once more to direct
attention to the advantages which Vic-
toria offers as a temporary home for
those persons who seek a pleasant cli-
mate and attractive surroundings. The
city is now enjoying its usual unsurpassed
midsummer weather. The days are a
little warm, but by no means oppress-
ively so, and the evenings are cool. No-
thing can surpass a Victoria summer
evening. Only those who know what a
sultry night in the Interior of the Con-
tinent means, can appreciate the deli-
cious evenings which we have here. In
the course of a year or two there will
be an influx of people to this city in sum-
mer, which will add enormously to its
business and prosperity.

But it is not of the summer only that
we must speak when referring to Victoria
as a resort. A letter from an Eastern
correspondent asks: "What is your rainy
season like?" The best answer to this
is that the rainy season is that part of
the year when we have rain, as distin-
guished from that part, namely, the sum-
mer, when we have none, except in rare
instances. An impression prevails in
many places that the rainy season on the
Coast is one continuous period of wet
weather. Perhaps it may be well to
state a few facts bearing upon this point.
The days are rare in the rainy season
when rain falls continuously for twenty-
four hours, and as a rule the precipitation
is not what is called heavy in the East
and middle parts of the Continent. It
is not a uniform rule, but very nearly so,
that if the day is wet the night is not,
and vice versa. More frequently if we
have rain in the morning we have none
in the afternoon and vice versa. Fre-
quently there will be many days together
in the midst of what is called the rainy
season when we will enjoy bright sun-
light. At other times there will be many
cloudy days in succession with little or
no precipitation. Comparing Victoria
with the Maritime Provinces, it may be
said in a general way that there are
about as many rainy days here during
the winter as there are days there on
which either snow or rain falls. All day
rain storms are not more common here
than all day snow storms are there.

We mention these matters in response
to quite a general demand for informa-
tion as to the climatic conditions of Vic-
toria. One thing may be added, which
will specially interest some people, nam-
ely, that we have no thunderstorms here,
or rather that they are so rare that not
many residents of the city can say when
the last one occurred. In the matter of
winds, while we have these pretty heav-
ily now and then, as a rule it may be said
that our winds are not heavy. It is ex-
tremely rare that the velocity of the
wind reaches a point where even slight
damage is done. Such things as hurri-
cane, cyclones and the like are entirely
unknown. Taking the climate the year
through, it leaves very little to be de-
sired.

Pressure on its advertising columns
compels the Colonist this morning to
withhold from this issue a large quantity
of news and correspondence.

FALL OF BASTILLE.

Frenchmen Keep Their National Hol-
iday.

Montreal, July 14.—To-day anniversary
of the fall of the Bastille and the nation-
al holiday of Republicans in France
was observed in this city by the French
colony.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir: My attention has been called to
an article or interview in the Colonist,
said to have been given by "one of the
city doctors," in respect to the society
doctors. The interview begins by stat-
ing the "doctor's name, for private rea-
sons, was not given for publication," and
then your informant endeavors to shield
himself under the protecting wing of a
newspaper reporter, while he is casting
insulting reflections on myself and an-
other, using such terms as dishonorable
action, etc. Here, then, is the spectacle
of a doctor "whose name, for private
reasons, was not given for publication,"
using his cover of darkness to hurl abuse
at a member of his own profession. Was
there ever a more pusillanimous and un-
dignified exhibition? Is the word "dis-
honorable" strong enough to characterize
the actions of such a man? This doc-
tor, whoever he may be, does not hesitate
to pour contumely and abuse upon my-
self, but, of course, he does not, "for
private reasons," want his name men-
tioned. The conduct of such a man is akin
to that of the sneaking villain, who will
lurk in the dark and throw vitriol upon
the object of his hatred. We have heard
a good deal lately about the cowardly tac-
tics of the Boers, but the Boers have not
abused the traditions of fair play any
worse than this doctor who strikes in
the dark and has not the courage or
manliness to meet a man in the open
light of day. He accuses Dr. Ernest Hall
and myself of acting dishonorably. Is it
possible for any man to be guilty of a
more dishonorable act than to try to in-
jure another man's character and reputa-
tion by insulting slurs and untruthful
statements?

Now, sir, he claims we were dishonorable
because we broke an agreement, the
wording of which is as follows:
"That we, the members of the Victoria
Medical Association, do hereby agree to
refuse to do contract lodge practice from
the 1st day of January, 1900, to the
31st day of December, 1901."

This agreement was signed by all the
medical practitioners in the city. A com-
promise would not be listened to under
any consideration. I was told that in
giving up lodge practice that my inter-
ests would be protected and that no
member whose signature was attached to
the agreement would under any consid-
eration break his word by making any
proposition to the Societies to do their
work. Now, what happened? On Jan-
uary 1st, 1900, it was moved by Dr.
Hart and seconded by Dr. Fraser:
"That any member of the Victoria
Medical Association be free to at-
tend lodge patients and collect his fee
from the lodge, giving the
lodge 40 per cent. discount from the ordi-
nary rate, provided that no member or
members of the Victoria Medical Society
be appointed the sole charge of any lodge
and that lodge practice be confined to
the actual members of the lodge."
(Signed) Herman Robertson, Secretary.

This, sir, is self-explanatory, and does
not require argument to show that by it
the original agreement was completely
ignored; and every man whose signature
was attached to the original agreement
and sanctioned the 40 per cent. discount
proposition, and who certainly ignored his obli-
gations in so far as his original agreement
was concerned, for we cannot serve two
masters.

Now, sir, this is the unique position
of the Victoria Medical Association on
and after the evening of January 1st, and
now your informant accuses me of being
dishonorable. Why? Because he says I
broke my agreement. What agreement?
Why, the very agreement your informant
ignored after attaching his own signature
to it, and, allow me to say in this connec-
tion, that the evening of January 1st, I
refused to agree to the making of the
40 per cent. discount proposition to the
societies, because it was the essence of
inconsistency.

Now, sir, this is the position your in-
formant is in when he accuses me of
acting dishonorably in regard to the agree-
ment mentioned. How long, according
to laws of British Columbia, is a man
supposed to respect such an agreement
after the majority of those who were also
parties to it had disrespected it?
In conclusion, sir, allow me to state
that Dr. Ernest Hall before agreeing to
make any other concessions to the soci-
eties had handed in his resignation to the
Medical Association and declared his in-
tention of acting independently in the
future. My own position had already
been stated. A majority of the other
members of the society were pretending
to hold on to their agreement with one
hand while making a grand effort to di-
vide up the society practice with the
other.

Now, sir, I ask the public, which is the
more honorable stand to take. To resign
from the Medical Association before at-
tempting to make other arrangements
with the societies? To remain true to
an agreement when a resignation has not
been tendered, or to ignore one's own
signature and word and try to make a
double-headed shuttle? The latter, sir,
is the exact position of your in-
formant who accuses us of acting dis-
honorably. One of the reasons why I
did not resign from the Victoria Medical
Association was because, by the actions
of some of the members it was relieved of
all my obligations to it, as the "founda-
tion" upon which the society was found-
ed had been razed.

I may add that when I applied for so-
ciety work I only asked for that of the
two societies which I had been at the
time requested. This was refused and
the work would have been given to an
outside man if I had not taken it.

DR. J. GIBBS.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Sir—I shall be much obliged if you
will do me the favor of printing the en-
closed letters in to-morrow's (Sunday)
issue of your paper. Dr. Ernest Hall
has given me permission to publish his
letter to me.

EDWARD HASELL.

July 14th, 1900.

Dear Dr. Haseell.—Re the article in
last evening's Times. I wish to state
that in my address before the executive
of the Reformed Medical Society I
stated that I had been served with a writ
or writ of habeas corpus and exactness at the
Jubilee hospital than I had received before
the division in the medical ranks took
place.

In reply to a question I stated that I
deeply sympathized with you in your
position as you stood in certain relation
to others as well as to myself, and I pre-
ferred that no complaint should be made
as you were compelled by others to act
discourteously towards myself, that it
was no personal matter towards myself.
I deeply regret that this matter has
reached public print. Personally I am
under great obligation to you for the
manner in which you have treated me

and my patients, especially within the
last few weeks.

You may show this letter or any part
of it to any member of the board of
Directors, DR. ERNEST HALL.
To Dr. Ernest Hall, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge this
morning the receipt of your undated let-
ter. I am writing to you, to tell you,
that in my position as superintendent of
this hospital, neither my personal feeling
towards you, nor my private opinion as
to your professional conduct, have ever
in any degree affected my official rela-
tions towards you or your patients. I
am therefore pleased to have your writ-
ten testimony to that effect. I am not
aware of any difference in this respect
since you ceased to be a member of the
Victoria Medical Association. I beg to
assure you that I am not compelled by
any one to be discourteous to you, nor
am I "the tool" of any one.

As long as I am superintendent here,
your patients will receive the same con-
sideration as those of any other doctor.
I hope that any complaints you or your
employers have to make will be made
fully in writing to the board of direc-
tors, as you have been publicly invited to
do by the president of the hospital. As
my official position has been publicly as-
sailed in the press, I must insist in jus-
tice to myself that your letter to me and
this reply be published in the papers.
EDWARD HASELL, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
Resident Medical Officer.

TEES VS. QUADRA.

Sir:—In your issue of Friday may be
seen in one column certain statements
from Captain Walbran of the Quadra to
the effect as follows: "The Quadra
cruised all over the fishing grounds and
examined into the conditions of the dif-
ferent streams, all of which will be em-
bodied in the commander's report to the
fisheries department." The reader would
infer from statements made by the cap-
tain that the fish are very scarce owing
to the manner in which the fishery regu-
lations are being violated, and adds: "Of
course all the streams are not depleted
but the salmon are nothing like as plenty
as they were before the rivers and inlets
of a cannery in the midst of the fishing
streams now having to send 90 miles for
their fish, and thinks that there is room
for the service of a fishery protection ves-
sel in the north. Now the writer has
had some fishing experience in the north
and he thinks that the captain would
much like to be the commander of a fleet
instead of a lone craft. The cannery
above referred to in the midst of streams
must be in the vicinity of Rivers Inlet
and Bella Bella and on the Nanaimo.
In order that the commander may be in full
possession of the facts I refer to the ac-
count on the same subject brought
down by the Tees, on the same page and
the next column to the statement from
himself, and reads this way: "Hiya Sal-
mon." On the Nanaimo when the Tees
left that inlet a very big run was on.
(Both boats came down almost together.
In Bella Inlet, too, there was a big
run of fish and the new cannery at
Nanaimo and Rivers Inlet canneries had an
average pack of 2,000 to 1,500 cases.
There was also a big run on the Nanaimo.
The canneries there having taken about
4,000 fish last week." The captain on the
Tees is no doubt not looking for the
commandership of a fleet, judging from
the account brought down on the same
subject and at the same time.

FISH.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Sensational Despatch of Torture and
Murder by Boxers of Russian
Minister.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A despatch
from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July
12th, says an international council of
war, held at Tien Tsin, has decided for
the present to confine the efforts of the
allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and
establishing safe communications with
the Taku forts and arsenals. Tien
Tsin, it is added, is being armed with
guns of the highest class.

Washington, July 14.—A despatch from
St. Petersburg to-day announces, offi-
cially, that the telegraph lines between Taku
and Tien Tsin have been restored and
that railroad communications will
shortly be re-established.

To the other trials of the besieged cap-
tivity at Tien Tsin has been added an out-
break of scarlet fever.
Despatches from Tien Tsin report that
a number of ladies there have become
white-haired through the horrors of the
siege.

New York, July 14.—The following
despatch is printed here:
St. Petersburg, July 11, via Paris,
July 13.—The czar has received a cable-
gram from Admiral Alexieff, at Port Ar-
thur, confirming the horrible details of
the assassination of M. de Giers, which,
merely in the form of a rumor, has al-
ready reached Russia.

The admiral declares that the Rus-
sian envoy was dragged through the
streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten,
and tortured, and then thrown into a
great kettle and boiled to death. Then
the remains were thrown to the dogs.
When M. de Giers was being dis-
posed of the fanatic mob danced
around the cauldron.

"Mme. de Giers, Admiral Alexieff's
advice, suffered a fate worse
than death and was beaten and tortured
with sharp sticks until life was extinct.
The legation officers who had been
tortured until death ended their
sufferings."

M. de Giers and his legation officials
resisted desperately and his brave body-
guard killed many of the attacking mob.
In the midst of his tortures the envoy
is said to have uttered the words of his
faith in Christianity, encouraged by
his wife, who soon shared his martyr-
dom."

A puny child is always an anxiety to
the parents. The reason generally no reason
why the little one should be weak
when it is so well fed. But the fact is
that it does not matter how much food the
child takes, if the stomach cannot extract
the nourishment from it. No benefit can
be derived from just eating. That is the
secret of a sickly child. The stomach and
organs of digestion and nutri-
tion are not doing their work, and the
body is really starving. It is little use
giving rich food, like butter or oil or con-
diments, in such a case, because they also
have to be digested; they may lighten the
stomach's labor, but they do not strengthen
it. Strength is what the stomach needs.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
strengthens the stomach, nourishes the
nerves and increases the action of the
blood making glands. It is superior to every
other preparation for children's use, on
account of its body building qualities, and
because it is pleasant to the taste and
contains no alcohol, whisky or other
intoxicant. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets
are a valuable aid when the bowels are
irregular. They are small. Children take
them readily.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS
BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

115 Government Street

CHAMPAGNE

Moet & Shandon
Dry Imperial
Vintages: 1889, 1893

FINEST WINE IN THE PROVINCE

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given
with or without the knowledge of the pa-
tient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c.
stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. San-
derson & Co., Sta. C., Chicago Ill.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BIGFORD

61-63 Fort St.

Spratt & Macaulay

SCOWS FOR HIRE BY THE DAY OR
MONTH

Coal and Wood

Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood
cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.

—OFFICES—

88 Gov't St.

82 Store St.

Telephone 404.

Telephone 144.

CONCERT

In Aid of the Red Cross Society
INSTITUTE HALL

Wednesday, July 18th, 1900

Under the patronage of His Honor the
Lieutenant Governor, Rear Admiral and
Mrs. Beaumont, Col. Grant, R. B., and Mrs.
Grant, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs.
Hayward.

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN."

Music by Liza Lehmann.

(A song cycle for four solo voices.)

Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Miss Laura Loewen,
Miss M. Gowland, Mr. W. H. Burton.
Accompanist, Miss Gertrude Loewen.

Miscellaneous programme by Mrs. Cayley,
Miss Adams, Miss Ward, Miss Edith Lom-
bard and Mr. Herbert Kent.

Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25
cents, at the door.

Doors open 8 p.m. Commence, 8:30 p.m.

Stoddard's Jewellery Store

68 YATES STREET.

ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapement,
warranted 5 years, special reduced
price.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have
upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock
bought for cash. Take advantage of this
offer while it lasts.

PUBLIC MEETING.

To His Worship the Mayor:

We, the undersigned residents of Victoria,
B. C., hereby respectfully request you to
call a public meeting at an early date for
the purpose of taking into consideration
the advisability of the City Council carry-
ing out the improvements known as the
"Croft Scheme" as a city work as a first
step in the direction of making the city
leading health and pleasure resort of the
Pacific Northwest, and also as a necessary
permanent improvement.

Thomas Earle G. H. Barnard
H. Dallas Helmcken H. Kent
Richard Hall F. J. Richards
F. B. Pemberton J. Kingham
A. E. McPhillips Henry Short
D. W. Higgins W. H. Cullin
John Wilson W. R. Wilson
J. G. Brown R. L. Ker
H. M. Graham R. L. Drury
E. Dewdney W. L. Challoner
Stephen Jones Robt. Dunn
P. R. Brown H. Cuthbert
A. W. More R. H. Swinerton
A. B. Fraser, Jr. Jas. Haste
Geo. A. Hinton F. A. Small
C. H. Lugin F. S. Barnard
B. S. Helsterman J. G. Thinks
E. E. Blackwood W. Marchant
Geo. E. Powell A. H. Mitchell
Wm. Henderson A. W. Jones
John Earsman

In reply to the above, I have pleasure in
calling a public meeting of the ratepayers
on TUESDAY, JULY 17th, at 8 o'clock,
p.m., in the City Hall, to consider the ad-
visability of carrying out the improve-
ments suggested.

CHARLES HAYWARD, Mayor

Fit-Reform Garments

When worn threadbare, do not look
seedy, baggy or slovenly, but

Hold Their Original Form.

The best work of the Fashionable Mer-
chant Tailor cannot be more strongly,
carefully or

Artistically Made-Up

The highest scientific tailoring is em-
ployed in their cutting, sewing, staying
and pressing. They

Are Put Together to Stay

Garments fit to all forms, and suit all
seasons.

SUITS, \$10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25.
TROUSERS, \$3, 4, 5, 6.

ALLEN'S

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

Store closes at 7 p.m.
Saturdays excepted.

VICTORIA, B.C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO

TIME TABLE No. 36.

		Daily	Sat.	Sun.
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave Victoria	.....	9:00	4:25	2:00
Arrive Goldstream	.....	9:28	4:53	2:28
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	.....	10:00	5:34	3:00
Arrive Duncan	.....	10:48	6:15	3:47
Arrive Nanaimo	.....	12:14	7:41	5:15
Arrive Wellington	.....	12:35	7:55	5:30

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only
until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimaux Dry Dock.

Sunday, July 15.				Monday, July 16.			
Time.	Height, above zero.	Time.	Height, above zero.	Time.	Height, above zero.	Time.	Height, above zero.
8:30 a.m.	8.6 feet.	5:10 a.m.	8.2 feet.	8:30 a.m.	8.6 feet.	5:10 a.m.	8.2 feet.
10:30 a.m.	1.6 feet.	11:20 a.m.	2.4 feet.	10:30 a.m.	1.6 feet.	11:20 a.m.	2.4 feet.
6:01 p.m.	9.0 feet.	6:30 p.m.	8.8 feet.	6:01 p.m.	9.0 feet.	6:30 p.m.	8.8 feet.
11:40 a.m.	5.4 feet.	1:15 p.m.	5.0 feet.	11:40 a.m.	5.4 feet.	1:15 p.m.	5.0 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.
Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

ENJOY

Your morning bath by using sponges, brushes and "Coat's" Castle Soap, bought at
DAVIES DRUG STORE,
30 and 32 Government Street,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

We will call for and deliver bicycle repair work. Rambler Cycles, Weller Bros.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

A new line of Plain and Printed Denims and Calcutta Drapery at Weller Bros.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Remember, Rambler bicycles are selling at reduced prices for remainder of season. Cycles, Broad and Broughton streets. Weller Bros.

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hondt Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet.

A special line of Tapestry Carpets at 90c. per yard, exceptional value, at Weller Bros.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice, 17 Five Sisters' block.

All Brass and Iron Enamelled Bedsteads in white, blue, pink and dark green at Weller Bros.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, New stock of stationery, etc. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Lime Juice and Kola.

When you are hot and thirsty, and want something cool and refreshing, try our latest drink, "Lime Juice and Kola." It will touch the spot every time. Don't forget that Fawcett's Ice Cream Soda is made with Pure Cream. 49 Government St.

Calderwood-Fawcett.—At the residence of the bride's father, R. W. Fawcett, 24 Carr street, on Thursday evening Mr. Andrew Calderwood was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Louise Fawcett, right Rev. Bishop Oridge officiated, Rev. Dr. Reid assisting. Miss M. McLean and Miss C. Fawcett attended the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood were the recipients of many handsome presents. They are spending their honeymoon in Seattle.

GET THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

THE BEST OF FLAVORING IS

PURITAN VANILLA

WE seek an advertisement

YOU economy

GOLDEN CRAN BAKING POWDER

MONEY BACK
COSTS ONLY 25c PER POUND

IOD TEA?

USE BEST OF TEAS.

"Star of India"

THIN GLASSES, LUMP OF ICE, SLICE OF LEMON

Club House Coffee

IS ALWAYS FINE,
ALWAYS THE SAME,
THE BEST COFFEE IS CHEAP ENOUGH.

40c. lb.

SAMPLES OF

TEAS AND COFFEES
TO THE TRADE ON REQUEST

WM. TUFTS & SON, VANCOUVER



Campers have suffered a good deal from the recent inclement weather, as they did last summer. A tent is very well in dry weather; but in wet weather it becomes unpleasant and even a source of danger. The tent may exclude the rain, but the bedding becomes damp, and the danger of rheumatism is present. Good water, too, is often a difficulty. The open stream may have a dead coon or dog rotting in its upper reaches, and typhoid may result from its use. At Cordova Bay, which every year becomes more and more a favorite camping ground, some very nice locations for summer cabins have been laid out, each 60 feet wide, with an average length of 200 feet, giving exclusive right to the foreshore. Pure water also has been conveyed from a spring in the hill at the back to each lot. These lots, which afford an excellent chance of possessing a permanent cabin or small cottage, useful all summer, can be had on a 50 years' lease, with option of purchase, for the nominal rent of \$10. The owner is C. C. Revans, 34 Government street.

At the Gorge.—The Victoria City band will give a band concert at the Gorge next Wednesday evening.

Lucky Numbers.—The result of E. A. Morris' weekly premiums: First, 9,286; second, 10,205; third, 9,870; fourth, 10,029.

Nearly Completed.—The new hall being erected by the city for the accommodation of the Victoria West fire department is nearly completed. The roof is now in position.

Social and Dance.—The lady companions of the Forest intend giving an evening social and dance in the Sir William Wallace hall next Thursday evening.

Services at Hospital.—The services at 3 p.m. at the hospital will be held on the lawn in the quadrangle, and the accompaniment will be played by the Columbia orchestra. Miss Stoddart will sing the solo, "Rest for the Weary," with violin obligato by Mr. Jesse Longfield.

Fruit Exhibition.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will be held this year at the Columbia theatre, Vancouver, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 8 and 9. Entries close on August 4. The association is this year giving \$500 in prizes, and as an extra attraction will have an orchestra in attendance afternoons and evenings.

Winter Route.—The White Pass & Yukon railway company are already making arrangements with a view of keeping up communication to Dawson during the winter months. With more snow-sheds and snow-ploughs than last year, they expect to keep their trains running from Skagway to White Horse, and from the latter point to Dawson there will be a stage line.

War Against Mongrels.—Authority will shortly be given by the city for the arrest of a dog-keeping cart to assist the pound-keeper in ridding the city of undesirable canines. It is the intention of the city authorities to inaugurate a campaign shortly against mongrels and the numerous dogs whose owners refuse to pay the tax. The owners of dogs which are valuable and who have not paid the tax would be wise if they took notice.

The Pumping Station.—The pumping station erected by the city in connection with the waterworks system, at North Dairy Farm, is now being completed. The brickwork has all been done and the huge chimney is up a distance of 45 feet and slating of the roof has commenced. The boilers, which are being constructed by the Albion Iron Works Company, were tested on Friday and found up to the requirements in every particular.

Tramway Extension.—There is little probability of the tramway company meeting the wishes of the board of trade and the city council by extending the James Bay line on to the future site of the new city hall. The matter is being carried out by the directors to be held shortly, but there is little likelihood of their taking favorable action. As stated before, extending the line as desired would necessitate the placing on the line of another car at an expense of \$15 per day. Careful calculation does not show that the incurring of this additional expense would be a paying proposition.

Citizens' Meeting.—The citizens' meeting called by His Worship the Mayor to consider the proposition that the city should carry out the Croft scheme in James Bay, will be held on Tuesday night at the city hall. As the matter is one of great importance to the citizens, the attendance will probably be very large. The whole question of Victoria's adaptability as a health and pleasure resort will doubtless be discussed. The requisition calling the meeting has been signed by some of the largest property holders of the city, and is a fairly representative one.

A Fatal Error.—The infant child of William Goudie, 80 Esquimaux street, died at an early hour yesterday morning under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The little one has been ailing for some time, and those in whose charge it was—its mother having died a few weeks ago—had been administering doses of sweet oil and opium. The mother, intending to give it its usual medicine, took up by mistake a bottle containing carbolic acid. The infant did not long survive, and passed away after suffering greatly. The nurse who administered the fatal dose is prosecuted with grief. A coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death.

Our Fisheries.—Catching fish for market forms the subject of an article in the Junior Munsiey for August, which should be read by all who take an interest in matters appertaining to fish. The necessary books and stationery for comeries and offices can be procured from R. T. Williams, 86 Yates street, manager Victoria news co.

When you decide to take COD LIVER OIL, try the ELINIX, with

Malt, Wild Cherry

...AND...
Hypophosphites

Pleasant to the taste. \$1.00 per bottle at our store.

BOWEN'S Dispenses Prescriptions

98 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Telephone 425. Near Yates Street

Father And Daughter Dead

Particulars of the Dreadful Goldstream Tragedy on Friday Evening

Mr. McClure Dies At Jubilee Hospital After Operation—Affair Accidental.

R. McClure and his little six-year-old daughter, cold in death, and Mrs. McClure, the widowed and doubly grief-stricken mother, seriously injured, is the work of one lone rifle bullet, accidentally sent on its deadly mission through the entirely unintentional action of little ten-year-old Charlie McClure at the family residence at Goldstream on Friday evening.

The Colonist's announcement of the particularly sad tragedy yesterday morning was somewhat erroneous in its details, but this is excusable, owing to the fact that the little boy, whom a cruel fate destined to commit the awful deed, when examined by those who communicated to the Colonist the painful news, was so excited as to render it impossible for him to give a coherent account of the affair.

The little is a simple one. R. McClure, caretaker of the reservoir of the Goldstream Water & Power Co., occupied with his wife and their two children—Charlie and Katie—a little house situated about a mile and a quarter from the power-house. At 8 p.m. on Friday, after the evening meal had been partaken of, Charlie, the little ten-year-old boy, went into the bedroom, which adjoins the kitchen, and attempted to bring into the kitchen and place upon a rack fixed for its occupancy a Winchester rifle borrowed by his father from a friend. The little fellow pulled the gun from its resting place and walked towards the kitchen. Reaching the door which separates the two apartments, he tripped and fell, discharging the weapon with the terrible results above chronicled.

By a cruel whim of fate the three unfortunate victims of the accident were standing near the stove, and the bullet, speeding quick on its terrible errand, first passed through the forehead of little Katie, killing her instantly, then through the left arm of Mrs. McClure, and into the abdomen of Mr. McClure. Realizing the awful result of the accident, Charlie, crazed with fear, rushed from the house, carrying the rifle in his hands, and cast himself into the waters of the reservoir. His wounded parents followed him quickly and induced him to come to them and assist in the rescue. Applying Messrs. Tripp and Brown, who work at the power-house, of the dread affair, they immediately telephoned the tidings to the city and went to the scene of the tragedy. Little Katie was dead. The upper portion of her skull was completely torn away, and death must have been instantaneous. Mr. McClure was evidently mortally hurt, being wounded in the abdomen and suffering intense pain. Mrs. McClure was shot through the left arm, that member being broken.

On the tidings reaching the city, Dr. Hart was notified, and he at once proceeded to the scene of the accident, where everything possible was done for the relief of the sufferers. An examination of the premises failed to discover the rifle from which the cruel bullet had been fired. An old muzzle-loading rifle with the cap on, was found on the floor of the kitchen, and it was not until diligent search had been made that the Winchester was discovered, where the boy had evidently thrown it in his frenzy, a short distance from the house.

Returning to the city, Dr. Hart notified Constable Hoskins, of the provincial police, of the affair, and he immediately repaired to the scene. He took possession of the rifle from which the fatal shot had been fired, a 44-calibre Winchester, and took a statement from the wounded man. Mr. McClure was afterwards taken to the hospital, where, on touching the weapon, and did not take notice of the boy's movements until the accident had happened.

With the approach of morning both the wounded parents were brought to the city and taken to the Jubilee hospital. An operation was performed upon Mr. McClure in the afternoon, in the hope of locating the bullet, but without success, and he succumbed at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. It was found that the intestines had been pierced in no less than nine places, making the wounded man's recovery absolutely impossible. Mrs. McClure is resting as easily as can be expected under the circumstances.

There is no doubt whatever that the accident was purely accidental, the story of the crazed lad being borne out by the statements of the father and mother when examined by Dr. Hart and Constable Hoskins.

Robert McClure was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and about 35 years of age. He had been caretaker of the reservoir at Goldstream for some time past, and was formerly engaged in a mining at Goldstream.

The Baths Opened.—The new swimming baths at Point Ellice were opened yesterday afternoon by Mayor Hayward. From the interest taken in the baths it is thought they will be extensively patronized.

Stable Burned.—A stable on Pemberton street belonging to W. Allen was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, a horse being burned. The fire department responded promptly and saved the adjoining buildings. The loss is about \$250.

The S. Reid Co.'s Summer Clearance Sale will commence on Monday next.

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of James street and Hecher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son,

75 Fort St.



WHAT A Picnic

We are moving. Still more prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Everything nice and tasty for summer holidays.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor Gov't and Broughton.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Delegates Left Montreal on Friday Last For This City.

The officers and delegates of the National Council of Women left Montreal on Friday, and after staying at Winnipeg, Brandon and Goldstream, they are expected to arrive in Victoria on Saturday, July 21. A deputation has been appointed by the local council to meet them in Vancouver, and on their arrival here, they will be met by the local executive and entertaining hostesses. All the meetings except those of the executive on July 23, will be open to the public, and it is hoped that all of them will be attended by many of the residents of Victoria. This is the first visit of the National Council outside the Eastern provinces, and Victorians should show their interest in the doings by their presence at the meetings.

The entertainments will include a trip up the Gorge, two receptions, two garden parties and a drive to different points of interest in the neighborhood, so it is hoped that the National Council may have cause to remember with much pleasure and satisfaction its seventh annual meeting.

Mud Flats.—A sketch plan of the proposed improvements to James Bay will be posted at Frank Campbell's tomorrow.

Local Composer.—"The British African Gavotte" is the title of Mr. G. Burnett's latest publication, which will be on sale in British Columbia this week. Already a second edition for circulation is issued in Great Britain. The frontispiece, of Mr. Burnett's own design, is quite unique. The work is destined for a very wide popularity. It is now being played by some of the leading London orchestras and bands.

Yesterday's Funerals.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Robillard took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Noury, Henry street, where a large number of friends assembled and the following acted as pallbearers: E. Coley, T. Baker, H. Rivers and W. Searle. The remains of Mike Italy were buried yesterday afternoon from the residence, 51 Madras street, at 10 o'clock, and later from St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. The infant daughter of the late Mrs. Goudie, of Victoria West, was laid to rest yesterday evening in Ross Bay cemetery, Rev. J. P. Knox officiating.

Basket Picnic.—The Yorkshire Society held their first picnic yesterday, the place chosen being Goldstream, for which resort a special train left at 2 p.m. Sports were indulged in during the afternoon on the grounds opposite the hotel; then an adjournment was made to the picnic grounds, below the hotel, where a large justice was done the good things which nobody knows better than Yorkshire folk how to provide. A number of the Yorkshiremen from the Royal Garrison Artillery were welcome guests of the society. The weather being perfect, it is needless to say that everybody had a thoroughly enjoyable outing.

Yorkshire Picnic.—A most pleasing picnic was held yesterday at Goldstream by the members of the Yorkshire society and their friends. About a hundred and twenty-five people sat down to tea, which was served by a committee of ladies. The afternoon was spent in visiting the various resorts of the neighborhood and in carrying out a programme of athletic sports for the boys and girls. Some admirable prizes were contributed by Mr. J. Piercey, Mr. T. Fox, H. G. Henderson, W. Williams and others. Among those present were noticed Hon. J. H. Turner, Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Beauland and Lieut.-Colonel Wolfenden. The arrangements for the picnic were in the hands of the committee of the society.

For Red Cross Work.—On Wednesday evening next a number of amateurs who have been rehearsing for some time will give a concert in Institute hall in aid of the funds of the Red Cross Society. An interesting feature will be a song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," for four solo voices. The soloists are Mrs. J. P. Pemberton, soprano; Miss Laura Loewen, contralto; Mr. A. T. Goward, tenor; and Mr. W. H. Barton, bass. The accompanist will be Miss Gervaise Loewen. The words are selected from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Fitzgerald's translation, and the music is by Liza Lehmann. There will also be solos by Miss Edith Lombard, Miss Ward and Mr. H. Kent; violin solos by Mrs. Cayle, and piano solos by Miss Ward. The concert is being held under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Beaumont, the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward, and Col. Grant, R. E., and Mrs. Grant.

If you want a healthy drink try Jesse Moore "A.A." Whiskey.

The Westside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE,

15th July, 1900

Important Bargain News At The Great Removal Sale

LAST WEEK'S SUCCESS FORETELLS STILL GREATER TRIUMPHS FOR THIS WEEK. THE BARGAIN NEWS FOR THE NEXT SIX DAYS WILL BE THE BEST BARGAIN NEWS WE EVER TOLD. BUT NO WORDS CAN EXPRESS SO TELLINGLY OF LAST WEEK'S SUCCESSSES AS THE PROUD SHOWING OF VALUES BETWEEN FORTUNATE BUYERS—AND YET THIS WEEK'S BARGAINS WILL ECLIPSE BY FAR ANY THAT HAVE GONE BEFORE. LIST TO THE TALE—

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Ladies' Summer Costumes

YOUR CHOICE OF THEM FOR \$1.50



Pique, Duck, Drill, Crash.

THESE ARE THE FABRICS FROM WHICH THESE COSTUMES ARE MADE—SMART, STYLISH AND WELL-MADE GARMENTS, FULL SKIRT AND Dainty Blazer Jacket, MANY OF THEM TRIMMED WITH CONTRASTING SHADES, AND

All Marked at the Same Price, \$1.50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

A BARGAIN

ON MONDAY MORNING THERE WILL GO ON SALE ABOUT TEN PIECES REALLY SPLENDID BLACK DRESS GOODS, ELEGANT DESIGNS, LATEST NOVELTIES—YOU CAN'T MATCH THEM ANYWHERE FOR LESS THAN \$1.25.

Special Sale Price 75c. a yard

25 Pieces White Pique, 12 1-2c a yard.

ANOTHER BARGAIN FOR MONDAY—25 PIECES FINE FRENCH PIQUE, 20 INCHES WIDE, SPLENDID COORD. REGULAR VALUE, 25c A YARD.

Special Sale Price 12 1-2c.

Look out for The Westside's Great Remnant Sale, Commencing Tuesday.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

Victoria, B.C.

Not the Cheapest

But the best value possible for the money is what we aim to give.

Men's Suits that will wear, \$8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00

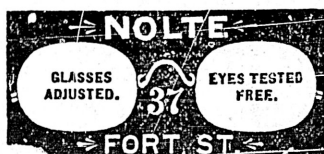
Men's Pants that will wear, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

W. & J. WILSON

83 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.



Hang Wo Hing Kee

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Look Out For Our Special

JULY BARGAINS!

Prices Take Effect

Tuesday Morning.

Low Prices Are Loud Talkers.

Henry Young & Co.

SPENCER'S ANNUAL SALE!

COMMENCES

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

AT 9.30 A. M.

Our busy season is over and now we clear out the Surplus Stock and Remnants, which means bargains for you and a clear store to us.

5-DAYS ONLY - 5

Those who have taken advantage of former sales need no further explanation. All others we can assure that it is an opportunity which no economical purchaser can afford to pass.

Silks and Dress Goods



STRIPED AND PLAID BLOUSE SILKS

18 pieces Plain and Striped Wash Silk, regular 65c. SALE PRICE, 35c.
20 pieces Striped Taffeta and Wash Silks, regular 75 and 85c. SALE PRICE, 50c.
16 pieces Fancy Striped and Plaid Taffetas, regular \$1. SALE PRICE, 65c.
25 pieces of the latest Blouse Silks, some just arrived, regular \$1 to \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.
12 pieces new Fancy Patterns, including some Open Work Stripes, regular \$1.50 to \$1.75. SALE PRICE, \$1.15 a yard.

FANCY FIGURED and BROCADE SILKS

20 pieces, suitable for Waists and Trimmings; also some good Lining Silks, regular 85c to \$1.50. SALE PRICE, 50c.
16 pieces heavier quality, regular \$1.50 to \$2.25. SALE PRICE, \$1.35.
10 pieces Rich Brocade Silks, evening shades, regular \$2 to \$2.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.35.
6 pieces Evening Silks, regular \$2.50 to \$3. NOW \$2.
3 pieces Evening Silks, regular \$4.75. SALE PRICE, \$3.50.

TAFFETTA AND FOULARD SILKS

12 pieces Foulard, regular 75c and 90c. SALE PRICE, 50c.
16 pieces Foulard, regular \$1 and \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.
10 pieces Shot Taffeta, regular \$5c. SALE PRICE, 65c.
6 pieces Colored Moirette, White, Cream and Gold, regular 50 to 60c a yard. SALE PRICE, 15c.

BLACK SILKS

1 piece Black Brocade, all silk, regular \$1.25. SALE PRICE \$ 75
3 pieces Black Brocade, all silk, regular \$1.50. " " 1 15
4 pieces Black Brocade, all silk, regular \$2.00. " " 1 35
6 pieces Black Brocade, all silk, regular \$2.50. " " 1 50
3 pieces Black Brocade, all silk, \$2.75 to \$3.00. " " 1 75
1 piece Black Surah, regular 75c. " " 85
2 pieces Pour de Soie, regular \$1.25. " " 85
1 piece Black Gros Grain, extra value. " " 85
1 piece Bengaline, regular \$1.25. " " 85
All pieces under 3 1/2 yards, Plain or Fancy Silks, marked as Remnants.

SILK GRENADINES

5 dress lengths Colored Silk Grenadines, Black and White, Black and Green, Black and Blue, etc., regular \$2.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.50 a yard

COLORED DRESS GOODS

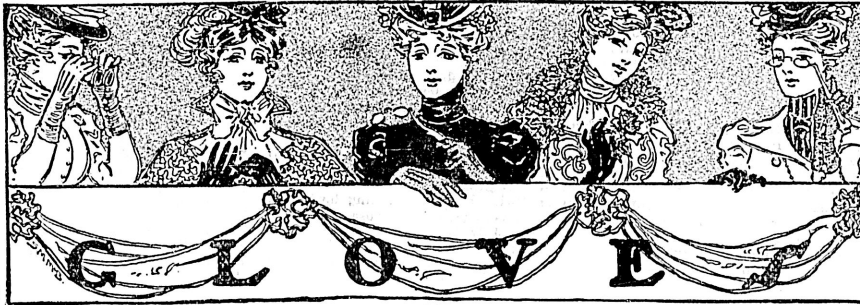
11 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, light colors, regular 25c. SALE PRICE, 15c.
35 pieces Fancy and Plain Dress Goods; the regular prices were from 35 to 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c.
63 pieces Fancy, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, regular 75c to \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 50c a yard
23 pieces Covert Coatings and Plain Cloths, regular \$1.00 to \$1.50 a yard. SALE PRICE, 75c a yard
30 dress lengths rich silk mixed materials, regular \$1.50 to \$2.50 a yard. SALE PRICE, \$1 a yard
11 pieces Ladies' Cloth and Fancy Tweeds, regular \$1.75 to \$2.00. SALE PRICE, \$1 a yard
We never offered such Dress Bargains before.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

4 pieces extra wide Heavy Coating Serge, regular 85c. SALE PRICE, 60c.
10 pieces Black Figured Alpaca, regular 50c. SALE PRICE, 35c.
4 pieces Black Alpaca, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.
5 pieces Black Orepons, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.
8 pieces Black Fancy Materials, Silk mixed, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00. SALE PRICE, \$1.00
4 pieces very stylish Black Orepons, regular \$2.25 a yard. SALE PRICE, \$1.50 a yard.

GLOVES!

GLOVES!



TEN BOXES BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH KID GLOVES ODD MAKES, ALSO DENT'S HENNY STREET GLOVES, REGULAR \$1.00 qualities. SALE PRICE, 50c PAIR

TWELVE BOXES BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH KID GLOVES, REGULAR \$1.50 qualities. SALE PRICE, 75c PAIR

These Gloves are all first quality—Dent's Colbert, a regular \$1.50 glove; Josephine, a regular \$1.25 glove; Dent's Diamond Button, a regular \$1.75 glove; Dent's Achilles Point, a regular \$1.50 glove, and other well known makes. This Glove Bargain is the best we ever offered. One thousand pairs in the lot.

Lisle Thread, Taffetta and Silk Gloves

Ladies' and Children's. All very much reduced; some to less than half.
250 pairs of Silk Mitts, were 15 to 60c a pair. SALE PRICE, 5c A PAIR



We have bought the millinery business of Mrs. E. H. Small at a great sacrifice, and you will have your choice of that stock at just a quarter of the original prices.

Flowers at 5c, 10c and 25c.
Feathers at 10c, 25c and 50c.
Untrimmed Hats at 10c and 25c.
Ornaments at 5c to 25c.
Infants' and Children's Hats and Bonnets from 10c to 50c.
All trimmed Hats and Bonnets, \$1 and \$2.50.



Infant's and Children's Caps All reduced; hundreds to choose from.

Children's Straw Hats

HALF PRICE AND LESS

Ladies' Sailor Hats

HALF PRICE

JACKETS, COSTUMES

AND SKIRTS

25 Ladies' Jackets, Colors and Black, regular \$7.50 to \$12.50. SALE PRICE, \$5

30 Ladies' Jackets, Colors and Black, regular \$15 to \$35. SALE PRICE, \$10

5 Ladies' Jackets, old styles. SALE PRICE, \$1 EACH

33 Children's Jackets, various styles, \$3.50 to \$4.75. SALE PRICE, \$2.50 EACH

21 Ladies' Capes, Fawn and Black, regular \$7.50 to \$13.50. SALE PRICE, \$5



13 Ladies' Capes, Fawn and Black, regular \$10 to \$17.50. SALE PRICE, \$7.50

20 Ladies' Black Silk Velvet and Chiffon Capes, very rich and dressy, regular \$6.75 to \$45. SALE PRICE, \$4.90 to \$29 EACH

Everyone of these Capes is a bargain.

18 Golf Capes, regular \$7.50. SALE PRICE, \$5.75

23 Golf Capes, regular \$10 to \$11. SALE PRICE, \$7.50

22 Golf Capes, regular \$12.50 to \$17.50. SALE PRICE, \$10

Hundreds of Skirts Reduced

Special values at \$2.85 and \$3.90; worth double.

100 Checked and Striped Cotton Skirts, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. SALE PRICE, \$1.85

Costumes

All our Costumes reduced; regular \$15 to \$19.50. SALE PRICE, \$9.75

Others reduced in like proportion.

BOYS' SUITS

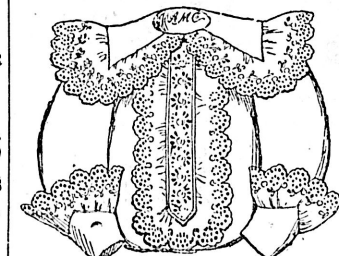
10 Boys' Velvet Corduroy Suits, Sailor Blouses, regular \$2.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.50
25 Boys' Fancy three-piece Suits, up to 9 years, regular \$4 to \$5. SALE PRICE, \$2.00
90 Boys' two-piece Tweed Suits, some with Norfolk Jackets and Bloomer Pants, others with Pleated Backs, regular \$3.15 to \$4.50. SALE PRICE, \$2

Boys' Pants

White Duck Pants, will match some of the white blouses. 25c PAIR
65 pairs Boys' Brown and Grey Tweed Pants, regular 65c pair. SALE PRICE, 40c PAIR
100 pairs Hard Finished Navy Serge Pants, all sizes from 22 to 32, now 65c to 85c. SALE PRICE, 60c.



Boys' Washing Suits and Blouses



800 Striped Gileatese Blouses, regular 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c.
500 Boys' White Duck Blouses, regular 60c, 75c, 90c. SALE PRICE, 50c.
500 Boys' White Pique Blouses, embroidered Trimmed, were \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.
75 Boys' Fine White Lawn Blouses, Trimmed Insertion, regular \$1. SALE PRICE, 50c.
80 Boys' Fine Lawn Blouses, Collar and Front Trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion, regular \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 85c.
Boys' Crash Wash Suits, Blouse with Sailor Collar. SALE PRICE, 65c SUIT
Boys' Blue Striped Duck Wash Suits, regular \$1.25, \$1.50. SALE PRICE, \$1 SUIT

MEN'S SHIRTS

TEN DOZEN

Men's Fancy Outing Shirts

Collar attached. Were 85c to \$1.50. SALE PRICE, 65c

EIGHT DOZEN

Silk Front Shirts, Check and Stripes. Were 85c and \$1. SALE PRICE, 75c

10 Doz. Percal Shirts Regular \$1. Sale Price, 75c

5 doz. Men's White Cotton Night Shirts Worth \$1. Sale Price, 65c

FIFTY DOZEN Men's Flannelette Shirts Collar attached, full size Regular 40c. Sale 25c





TIES

25 dozen Boys' Silk Windsor Ties, regular 25c. SALE PRICE, 10c.
20 boxes Men's Four-in-Hand Ties, regular 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c.
15 boxes String Ties, regular 15c. SALE PRICE, 5c.
10 boxes Silk Knots. SALE PRICE, 15c.



Sweaters, Etc.

Boys' Sweaters, Red and Black, mixed, just the sort for holidays. SALE PRICE, 40c.
Boys' Bathing Trunks. 5c, 10c, 15c.
Men's Bathing Suits. 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c EACH

FINE SOCKS

10 BOXES MEN'S SILK PLATED SOCKS, EMBROIDERED FRONTS, REGULAR 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c.

COLLARS and CUFFS

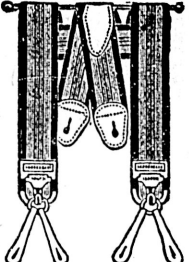
Best English Linen Collars, all new shapes, sizes 15 to 19, regular 25c. SALE PRICE, 20c.
Cuffs, sale price, \$1.50 per dozen pair.



SAMSON BRACES

EXTRA STRONG. DURABLE ENDS.

Sale Price, 25c. a pair



Women's Hosiery

7 dozen Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, regular 15c. SALE PRICE, 10c.
50 dozen Extra Fine Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 25c, sale price 17c. THREE PAIRS FOR 50c.
22 dozen Tan Lisle Thread Hose, drop-stitch Hose, regular 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c PAIR
10 dozen Black Silk Plated and Pure Silk Hose, regular \$1.12, \$1.50. SALE PRICE, 75c PAIR
200 pairs Children's Fine Tan Cashmere Hose, odd shades, were 50c, 60c, 75c. SALE PRICE, 25c PAIR
65 pairs Children's Fancy Striped Hose, regular 25c. SALE PRICE, 15c.
Children's Plain and Ribbed Cotton Hose. SALE PRICE, 10c, 15c, 20c PAIR
Infants' Lace Cashmere Sox, cream and tan. SALE PRICE, 20c PAIR

Ladies' Underwear

20 dozen Ribbed Cotton Vests. SALE PRICE, 2c.
50 dozen White Cotton Vests, short sleeves, regular 10c. SALE PRICE, 5c.
20 dozen White Cotton Vests, with lace fronts, regular 20c. SALE PRICE, 12 1/2c.
15 dozen White and Brown Cotton Vests. SALE PRICE, 15c.
5 dozen extra large size Vests, short sleeves, worth 25c. SALE PRICE, 15c.
10 dozen White Cotton Vests, long sleeves, heavy, regular 40c quality. SALE PRICE, 25c.
5 dozen Children's White Swiss Ribbed Cotton Drawers, regular 35c to 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c.
10 dozen Children's Heavy Cotton Drawers, were 25c and 35c. SALE PRICE, 15c and 25c.
Natural Wool Vests, short sleeves. SALE PRICE, 25c.
10 dozen White and Brown Cotton Vests, long and short sleeves, regular 50c quality. SALE PRICE, 35c.
8 dozen Ladies' Lightweight Natural Wool Vests, long or short sleeves, regular \$1. SALE PRICE, 50c.



RIBBON

1,000 YARDS RICH SILK RIBBONS, 4 TO 6 INCHES WIDE, REGULAR 40c to 75c A YARD. SALE PRICE, 25c A YARD



SALE!

TRIMMINGS AND GARNITURES FOR DRESSES AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES

PARASOLS

JUST EIGHTY-FIVE LEFT AND MARKED SO CHEAP THAT THEY WILL BE SURE TO GO THE FIRST DAY OF THE SALE.

Handkerchiefs

2,000 Children's Handkerchiefs. SALE PRICE, 1c EACH
40 dozen Men's White Handkerchiefs, linen finish. SALE PRICE, 3c EACH
45 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, regular 15c. SALE PRICE, 8c EACH
20 boxes Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 20c to 25c. SALE PRICE, 12 1/2c.



34 Silk Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed, samples, worth from 75c to \$2. SALE PRICE, 50c EACH
15 boxes Soft Finish Cambric Handkerchiefs, neat colored borders, new, worth 10c each. SALE PRICE, 5c EACH
Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, regular 25c. SALE PRICE, 15c EACH
25 dozen Ladies' Extra Fine Linen Handkerchiefs (these are seconds and not perfect, though most people could never detect it), worth 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c EACH

UNDERSKIRTS

30 BLACK MOREEN SKIRTS, FANCY STRIPED, SATIN FRILLS, REGULAR \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 65c.
78 BLACK AND COLORED MOREEN SKIRTS, BETTER QUALITIES. SALE PRICE, \$1.50



68 COLORED MOREEN SKIRTS, VARIOUS QUALITIES AND STYLES, REGULAR \$1.75 to \$3. SALE PRICE, \$1

36 FINE BLACK SATEN AND ALPACCA SKIRTS, REGULAR \$2.75 to \$3.50. SALE PRICE, \$2

CORSETS

200 pairs Corsets, most all sizes, three or four different makes, regular 50c to 75c. SALE PRICE, 25c.
185 pairs Corsets, white, drab and black, regular \$1.50 to \$2.50. SALE PRICE, \$1 PAIR

BICYCLE BLOOMERS

Plain Alpaca, fine satin cloth, regular \$2.50 to \$3.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.50 A PAIR
Fancy Tweed Navy Serge, etc., regular \$1.50 to \$3.50. SALE PRICE, \$1

A few Divided Skirts and Knitted Bloomers, somewhat out of style, were \$3.50 to \$5. SALE PRICE, 50c.



Spencer's Annual Sale Commencing Tuesday, July 17

At 9.30 A. M.

No Goods Charged at Sale Prices

During This Week Mail Orders Filled at Sale Prices If Goods Are in Stock

Blouses

Every Summer Blouse in stock reduced to less than half. 780 New Blouses, bought at half price, will be in the sale at the same basis; \$1 Blouses for 50c. THESE BLOUSES HAVE JUST BEEN OPENED TO-DAY. NEW, FRESH GOODS. THEY ARE A GRAND LOT.



WHITE COTTON

UNDERWEAR SALE



Bargains on bargains. Women's Nightgowns, full size, double yokes, collar trimmed with embroidery, would be a bargain at 75c. SALE PRICE, 50c. Better Gowns, just as cheap. AT 65c, 75c, \$1 Cambric Nightgowns, beautifully trimmed with fine embroidery. \$1.50 and \$1.85 French samples and any garments at all mused very much reduced. Drawers, extra quality cotton and trimmed with very good embroideries. SALE PRICE, 50c. Drawers, full sizes, three tucks and good, wide embroidery, our regular 40c quality, sold anywhere else at 50c. SALE PRICE, 25c. Better qualities, just as cheap. Cambric Drawers, new, wide styles, regular \$1.85 to \$2.30. SALE PRICE, \$1.15. French samples and any garments at all mused very much reduced. Fine Corset Covers, Combinations and White Skirts, all reduced. SALE PRICE, \$1.50



Pinafores and Frocks



About 1,000 Children's Pinafores and Frocks, White and Colored, for children from 3 to 12 years. SALE PRICES 25c to 75c. Children's Cashmere and Serge Coats reduced to half. Children's Short Coats, White Pique and Cream Serge, all reduced.



Linens

Linen Damask Cloths, all sizes, from 2 yards square to 2x6 yards, some slightly soiled, all very much reduced. SALE PRICES from 75c EACH. Irish Linen Table Damask, bleached and half bleached, all at special sale prices. 20c to \$1.15 YARD. 3,000 yards Irish Linen Roller Towelling, worth 15c. SALE PRICE, 9c YARD. Sideboard Cloths, Table Centers, Tray Cloths and Napkins, all reduced; some special bargains will be found among these goods.

COTTONS

3,000 yards Fine Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, pure finish, cannot be matched in town less than 15c. Special price. 10c YARD
2,800 yards Extra Fine Cotton, 36 inches wide, regular 15c quality. Special sale price. 13c YARD



50 pieces Bleached Sheetting, various widths and qualities, bought much less than mill prices and will be offered on same basis; grand opportunity for hotels and families. Fine Bleached Sheetting, 2 yards wide, pure finish. 10c A YARD

GINGHAMS AND SHIRTINGS

1,018 yards Fine Dress Gingham, new patterns, regular 12 1/2c and 15c. SALE PRICE, 10c.
2,812 yards Fine Gingham, regular 2 1/2c, 25c qualities. SALE PRICE, 75c.
1,010 yards Finest Scotch Gingham, regular 30c 35c qualities. SALE PRICE, 20c.
1,900 yards Fine Oxford Shirts, Madras, Lawn Checks and Stripes, regular 30c. SALE PRICE, 15c YARD
These goods have been too expensive for general sale, and those fortunate enough to get them at 15c will get a bargain.

Fancy Work

Roman Embroidery Squares and Runners, regular \$1.25, sale price, 75c; regular \$1.75 and \$2. SALE PRICE, \$1
A lot of stamped linens, some a little mused, all reduced.
Cushions covered with Art Denim and ticking. SPECIAL SALE PRICE, 25c.

Laces and Embroideries

In this department are very special bargains.

Fancy Striped Chiffons, were \$1. SALE PRICE, 25c.
Bordered Liberty Silk, 20 inches wide, light colors, was \$1 a yard. SALE PRICE, 25c YARD
Plaid Mousseline de Soie, was \$1. SALE PRICE, 25c.
Black Mousseline de Soie, with colored spot, 46 inches wide, very cheap at \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.

Shirred Liberty Silk, light colors, regular \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 75c.
50 cards very fine Laces, Renaissance and other makes, at half price.
100 cards Cotton Lace, Cream and White, at 5c, 10c and 15c, about one-third the regular prices.
White Embroideries, 25 to 42 inches wide, at just the cost of making. SALE PRICE, 25c to 50c A YARD

Fancy Chiffon, light colors, 46 inches wide, regular \$1. SALE PRICE, 50c.
A few lengths of very fine Embroidery on Mull Muslin and Linen, regular price \$1.75 to \$3.75 a yard. SALE PRICE, 25c to \$1.15 YARD
White and Cream Valenciennes Lace; some very fine makes that have been too expensive, now reduced to half price.
Heavy Torchon Laces. 5c and 15c YD.

SHOE BARGAINS--1,000 PAIRS



Women's Buttoned Boots and Oxfords, Dongola and Patent Leather, usual \$1.25 to \$1.50. SALE PRICE, 75c.
Women's Dongola and Box Calf Boots, Laced and Buttoned, also Dongola Oxford, regular \$1.50 to \$2.25. SALE PRICE, \$1
Women's Fine Dongola and Vesting Top Boots, Buttoned and Laced, regular \$2.50 to \$3.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.75



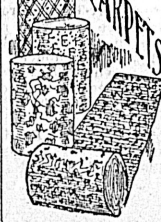
Infants' Kid Shoes, Black, Tan and Chocolate, usual 40c to 65c. SALE PRICE, 25c.
Boys' Fine Box Calf Shoes, Heavy Sole, regular \$2. SALE PRICE, \$1.45
Men's Buff and Dongola Boots, a bargain. SALE PRICE, \$1

Third's Fine Shoes, Laced Boots, Dongola and Vesting Tops, B. C. D. Widths, finest shoes made, regular \$5.50. SALE PRICE, \$3.50



Girls' Shoes, Fine Dongola and Heavy School Boots, ordinary and spring heels, usual \$1.35 and \$1.50. SALE PRICE, 95c.

CARPET BARGAINS



500 Hearth Rugs, new—a bargain—50c. to \$1.35, worth at least a half more.
25 Hearth Rugs, regular \$2.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.35.
10 rolls Brussels Carpet, regular \$1.25. SALE PRICE, 85c.
13 rolls Tapestry Carpet, regular 75c. SALE PRICE, 50c.
20 Rolls Tapestry Carpet—special bargain. to \$1.35, worth at least a half more.
9 rolls Axminster Carpet, regular \$1.35. SALE PRICE, 90c.
350 yards Hemp Carpet, usual 90c. SALE PRICE, 15c.
48 Japanese Rugs and Kensington Squares, various sizes, all reduced. 25c a yard



REMNANTS

All sorts. Dress goods, Silks, Muslins, Linens, Cotton Goods, Gingham, etc., will be sold on Friday.

Key to the Chinese Puzzle

A Handy Reference List of Names and Places in China.

Gives Just the Kind of Information All Newspaper Readers Want.

The following alphabetical key should be kept for reference during the Chinese crisis.

Alexejeff.—Russian Vice-Admiral on the Far Eastern station.

Bendemann.—Rear-Admiral Bendemann commanding the German squadron in the Far East.

Boxers.—The Boxers, or the "I-Ho Chuan,"—"I" meaning righteous, "Ho" meaning, and "Chuan" denoting with the fist—are one of China's many secret societies. They originated in Shantung the native hostility to the Germans, and have spread all over North China. They are bitterly anti-foreign and anti-Christian, and the endorsement of their views and agitation by the Chinese government has led to the present intervention of the Powers.

Bruce.—(Rear-Admiral John Andrew Thomas), second in command, China station. Has seen no active service except on the Niger River in 1876. He is fifty-one years old.

Chang-Chi-Tung.—The Viceroy at Hankow, is a man of great influence among the Chinese; he has always been an advocate of China for the Chinese, and has tried to introduce foreign methods with Chinese administration and Chinese capital, with most disastrous results. Chang-Chi-Chung is at present out of favor with the Empress.

Chang-Yi.—The Director of Mines for the province of Chi-li, and Assistant Director of Northern Railways, and has great wealth, is rising in prominence. He is a favorite of the Dowager-Empress, as well as of the Emperor, and of Yung-Lu. He is progressive and in constant touch with foreigners, but very cautious; he is likely to rise to higher positions.

Chao-Shu-Chiao.—A Chinese, is a recent addition to the Cabinet. He is a Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau, and is a strong conservative, anti-foreign, anti-progress, and anti-anything but himself, and asserts a very bad influence.

Chen Foo, (or Chifu).—One of the Treaty Ports, is the only open port between the mouths of the Yangtze and the Pei-Ho. It has the most suitable climate for Europeans of any of the Chinese ports, and is visited as a sanatorium by persons from the southern ports. It is close to Wei-Hai-Wei, on the northern extremity of the Shantung peninsula.

Chekiang (Central Sea).—Province containing Samum, Italy's coveted base.

Chi-Hi-Li.—Northernmost province containing Peking.

Cologan.—M. de Cologan, Spanish Minister to China, the "doyen" of the corps.

Conger.—Mr. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China.

Corvejoles.—Rear-Admiral, commanding French squadron in the Far East.

Creagh.—(Brigadier-General O'Moore), commands a brigade of the Indian contingent. Now commanding the troops at Aden. Served in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts. He won the V. C. for defending the fort in the Khyber Pass, against an overwhelming force of tribesmen in April, 1870.

Foreign Settlements.—Districts allocated in certain chief ports to foreigners according to nationalities, wherein the residents live under the control of their own elected municipal council. Consular authority is usually supreme therein, but not always so, and the residents maintain an entirely independent attitude with respect to the local Chinese authorities.

Formosa.—Japanese island southeast of China.

Fu.—A prefecture.

Fuchima.—General commanding the Japanese force.

Fukien.—Province southeast, opposite Formosa.

Futai.—The Governor of a Province. Caselle (General Sir Alfred), commanding the Indian contingent. He has been quartermaster-general of the Indian army since July, 1898. Has had much experience in frontier warfare, and is the only general whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Drah campaign, where he never neglected a precaution and never lost a man unnecessarily. A K. C. B. He is 57 years old.

Godown.—A place for storing goods.

Haikwan.—Chinese maritime customs.

Hu-Ching Chen.—Vice-president of the board of works, ex-minister to Russia and Germany, and at present receiving £4,000 per annum from the Russian Eastern railway. Member of the Tsung-li Yamen.

Kang-Yi.—A Mauchu, the president of the board of war, and a Chinese minister, is a strong Conservative and very anti-foreign; he is influential, and is a bad adviser to the Empress.

Kang-Yu-Wei.—The exiled leader of the Chinese reform party at Singapore.

Kaingsu.—Northern sea province, containing Shanghai.

Kwang-Su.—The present Emperor, and son of Prince Chun, now dead, who was younger brother of the late Emperor, Hsien-Fung, the Dowager Empress's husband. Kwang-Su has no issue.

Kwansi.—Province bordering Tonkin.

Kwantung.—Southern province containing Canton.

Kwei-Chun.—The viceroy of Szechuan, a Mauchu, is not violently anti-foreign, but he has not been very successful in keeping his province quiet.

Li.—A Chinese mile, equals one-third of an English mile.

Li Hung Chang.—acting viceroy at Canton who is well known in Europe, where he has acted both as envoy and minister. Now very old. He has often been in disgrace, but is a trusted friend of the Dowager Empress.

Likin.—an inland tax imposed on foreign goods in transit.

Liu-Kunyl.—vicoy at Nanking. He is a trusted ally of the Dowager Empress, but getting old.

Macdonald.—Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister to China, who, it is understood, is resigning in consequence of ill-health.

Newchwang.—This flourishing port, which has a British concession, is the chief seaport of Manchuria, and is 190 miles north of Port Arthur. There is an immense and increasing export and import trade, which is mainly in the hands of the English, Americans and Japanese. The Russians have laid out a new line of three miles and Newchwang for the terminus of their new railway.

Nishu.—Baron Nishu, Japanese minister to China.

Nganhwei.—Inland province.

Pei-Ho (North river) rises beyond the Great Wall, and flowing past Peking and Tien-Tsin, debouches into the Gulf of Liao-tung, the last eight miles of its course being through mud flats. At its mouth are the Taku forts. From Taku to Tien Tsin the course of the river is very tortuous, yet it is navigable up to Peking, 100 miles from the mouth. About November the river begins to freeze over.

Peking.—the northern capital of China since 1260, a very old, evil-smelling town, stands in the middle of an extensive plain twelve miles north of Tung-chow on the Pei-ho and 360 miles from the sea. It is surrounded by walls fifty feet high and fifty feet wide and is entered through strong gates, all of which are closed at night. Here is the palace and here are the legations. The populace is anti-foreign with an intensity which is barely conceivable. The estimated population is 1,300,000.

Pichon.—M. Pichon, French minister to China.

Prince Arthur. now the Russian naval base in the Far East. It was leased to Russia in 1898, with the adjacent sea and territory to the north, the whole forming the province of Kwangtung. Port Arthur is reserved as a naval port for Russian and Chinese warships, and closed to other nations. By Russian efforts it has become a very powerful and important base.

Prince Ching. a Mauchu, Lord Chamberlain of the court and commander of the Peking field forces. Member of the Tsung-li Yamen.

Prince Li. the senior member of the cabinet (pronounced Lee), a Mauchu, is an hereditary prince, belonging to a distant branch of the imperial family; he takes no part in foreign affairs, but is much trusted in imperial family matters.

Pu-Chun. the present Emperor's heir, nominated by the Dowager Empress. He is the grandson of a brother of the Emperor, Hsien-Fung and Prince Chun, and first cousin once removed to the present Emperor.

Shantung.—Province bordering the Gulf of Pechili to the south. Contains Kiaochau and Wei-Hai-Wei.

Sheng. the administrator of telegraphs and of railways, the head of the Imperial Bank of China and of the China Merchants' Steamship Co., is a most influential man, and is in constant relations with foreigners. Those who have tried to do business with him so far have found him more than a match for them; the control of the whole of the telegraph system of China and considerable wealth, gives him great power, and he is always a man to be reckoned with in the future.

Squeeze. general term of extortion; the secret commission which every Chinaman makes on any transaction with a foreigner.

Stewart (Brigadier-General Sir R. R.). is in command of a brigade of the Indian contingent.

Szechuan.—Province bordering Tibet. It equals 1-1/2 oz. of silver in weight.

Taku forts. situated at the mouth of the Pei-ho, consists of three main forts, the North, South and New. At the time when they were captured by the allied forces of England and France in 1860 they mounted about 300 guns. Behind the forts there extends for twenty miles inland an intricate system of moats. Defended by modern artillery and skilful artillerists, they would be practically impregnable. They were taken by the allied forces on June 17.

The Grand Council.—The Emperor and Empress Dowager are assisted in the government by a cabinet or grand council, consisting at present of eight members, and these are undoubtedly the most influential statesmen for the time being.

Shanghai. the largest and most important of the Chinese treaty ports. It is situated twelve miles from the mouth of a branch of the Yangtze-kiang, in the province of Kiangsu. The population is nearly four millions, including over 3,000 foreigners. It was declared a treaty port open to the world in 1842. The British government established the supreme consular court and court of appeals for all China and Japan at Shanghai.

The Tsung-li Yamen.—serves the Chinese government as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Till the war of 1860 all foreigners were treated as belonging to dependent or tributary nations, and on this basis all foreign affairs had been conducted by a special department of the Board of Ceremonies. The war, however, showed that the nations of the West could not be treated as tributary tribes, and to meet the emergency, Prince Kung invented the Tsung-li Yamen as the most suitable method of dealing with foreign ministers. It first had three members, but the number has been increased to six. Its members do not constitute a separate department in the ordinary sense of the term; they are selected from the six boards and from the grand council (cabinet). The Tsung-li Yamen, as a body, has no power to act, and except in most unimportant cases will give no answer to the requests for redress of demands and protests, and acknowledge the receipt. As a Board of Obstruction, it is a gigantic success. All interviews are taken down verbatim, and with copies of the despatches are laid before the Grand Council (Cabinet), and by it received to the Emperor.

Tien Tsin.—One of the Treaty Ports, is on the Pei-ho and seventy miles from Peking. It is a very busy place when the river is free from ice, but when the last steamer has left and the river is closed up, the foreign community, consisting of about 230 Europeans, have nothing to do but amuse themselves till the end of March. Tien Tsin has now been isolated and the foreign settlement is in a state of siege since June 17.

Tuan (prince). the father of Pu Chun, the heir-apparent and first cousin of Kwang-Su, the emperor, and now leading the ultra-anti-foreign movement at the palace.

Tze-Hsi. the Dowager Empress, now sixty-five years old, widow of the Emperor Hsien-Fung, who died in 1861. No blood relation to the present Emperor, who is the son of Hsien-Fung's brother, the late Prince Chun.

Wang Wen-Shao. a Chinese, is president of the board of revenue, a member of the Tsung-li Yamen, and a commissioner of the railway and mining bureau. He is the most liberal member of the cabinet and the least anti-foreign.

Wei-Hai-Wei (Lankuntau) was leased to Great Britain by the Chinese in 1898. One hundred and thirty thousand pounds was provided by the military works bill of 1899 for the defence of Wei-Hai-Wei. The garrison consists of one company of Chinese garrison artillery, two companies of British infantry, six companies of Chinese infantry, and the necessary contingents of Royal Engineers and departmental staff. It has a large and safe anchorage, but to properly defend it would require a force of from ten to fifteen thousand. Admiral Bruce announces that he is making Wei-Hai-Wei a base of operations.

Woosung. Seventeen miles from Shanghai, on the Yang Tse, where there are strong forts.

Yamen. an official residence.

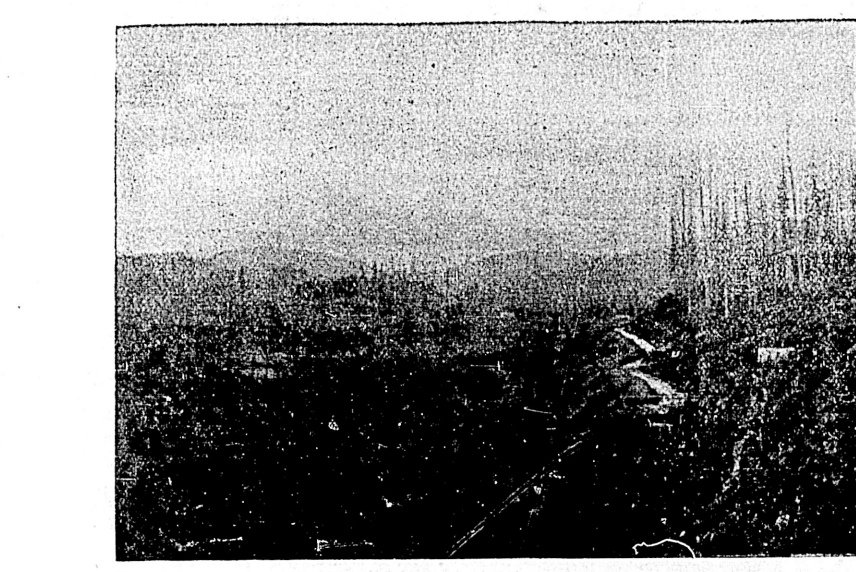
Yu-Lu. the viceroy of Chi-Li, is a timid man, but by no means anti-foreign. He has influence at court.

Old Cariboo Breaks Record

Ships the Largest Gold Brick Ever Produced by One Mine.

The Notable Clean-Up on the Wonderful Cariboo Consolidated.

At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last the quietude of the little town of Ashcroft was broken by the arrival of a four-horse stage "from up the road," and the news passed from mouth to mouth, "The brick has arrived." Business was practically suspended for a time, the residents gathering around the



(By courtesy of Mining Record.)

VIEW SHOWING CANAL.

stage, which contained the largest gold brick ever shipped from any mine in the world.

The Colonist briefly chronicled the news in its telegraphic columns at the time, but the clean-up was such an important one that it is worthy of more than passing mention.

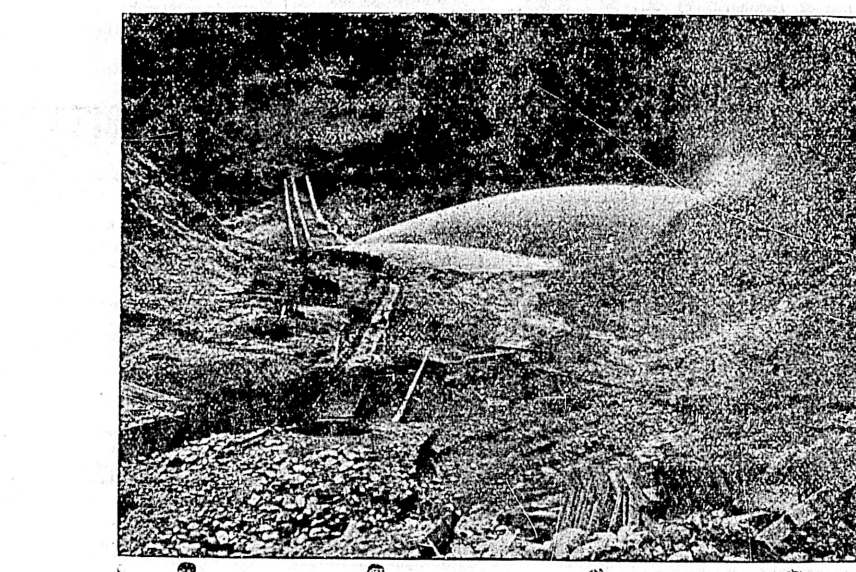
G. C. Shaw, representing the W. Sand-

Some interesting information about the great property is available in the report of the manager, J. B. Hobson, published in the April issue of the British Columbia Mining Record.

The company's property is located in the Quesnel River mining region, famous for its rich shallow placers, its extensive system of ancient river channels,

ing a hydraulic pit in the channel outlet at the confluence of Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river.

The deposits included in the company's property vary from 400 to 600 feet in depth from surface to bottom of channel. The quantity is estimated at 500,000,000 cubic yards of high-grade auriferous gravel that is available for



(By courtesy of Mining Record.)

GIANTS AT WORK.

ford Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, was in Ashcroft the day the gold brick arrived. He returned to Victoria yesterday, and to a Colonist reporter last evening gave a few particulars of the notable clean-up of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company.

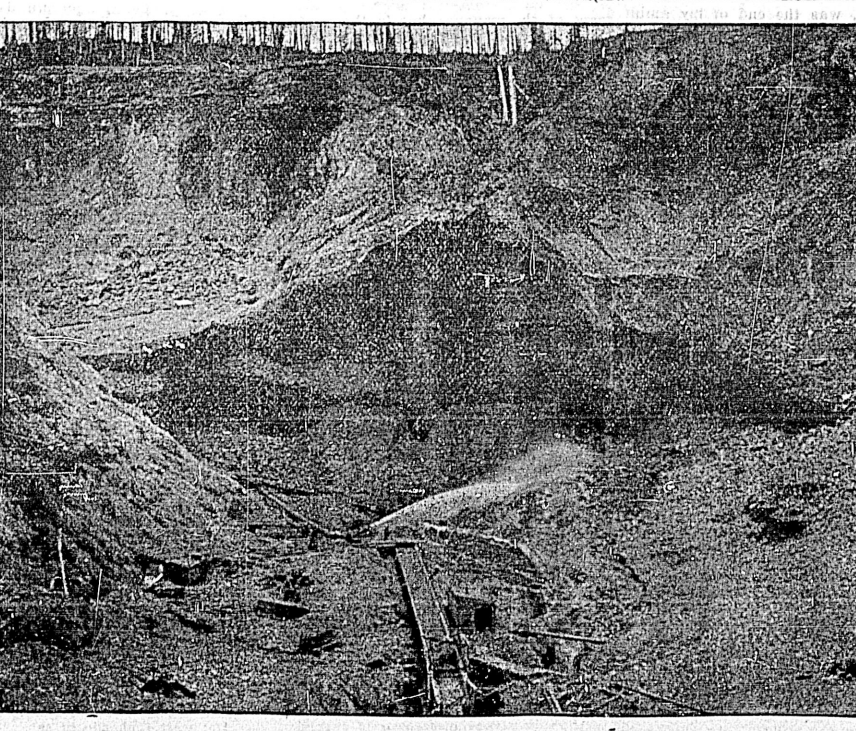
The "brick," which is conical in shape

and its immense deposits of high-grade auriferous gravels.

It is situated at Bullion, on the southern side of the South Fork of the Quesnel river, four miles westerly from the outlet of the great Quesnel lake, about 190 miles via the 150-Mile House and Beaver lake, and about 170 miles

future washing by hydraulic process. The average gold tenure is moderately estimated at 20 cents per cubic yard, and the total gold contents at \$100,000,000.

The South Fork and main Quesnel rivers are torrential streams of great volume, and afford an ample dump for



(By courtesy of Mining Record.)

VIEW OF PIT NO. 1.

and rough in exterior, just as it came from the refining pot, is valued at \$135,275 and weighs approximately 500 pounds. It is the largest piece of gold ever shipped from any mine in the

via the 108-Mile House and Highway by wagon road from Ashcroft, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The property comprises 34 placer mining leases aggregating 2,584 acres of

the debris of the entire working of the company's property.

The quantity of auriferous gravel under the company's control represents about one-quarter of the whole of the

land, and a block of pasture land containing 320 acres. The mining leases cover, for a distance of about 10 miles, the auriferous deposits of a system of ancient rivers.

The ancient river now being exploited lies parallel to the course of the South Fork of the Quesnel river for a distance of about two miles, and has its outlet at Dancing Bill Gulch. This channel can also be opened and successfully exploited at Blackjack Gulch, about one mile east, and Drop Gulch, about one and a half miles easterly from Dancing Bill Gulch.

The second ancient river covered by the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

ing the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnel lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake valley towards Morehead creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead creek with the main Quesnel river, about seven miles below Quesnel Forks.

The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz., first at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2, second, by opening and exploit-

The Story of Silver Islet

A Famous Property Out of Which Millions Were Taken.

How Two Schemers Made a Pile of Money on the Stock.

From the Montreal Herald.

We had been talking of men who get rich out of mines, and how they do it, selling out their stock at high prices when a pocket of rich ore has been struck and buying it back dirt cheap when they know another good thing is at hand

Thousands of tired men and women are daily refreshed and comforted by Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Last Night At Mafeking

Lady Sarah Wilson's story of That Thrilling Day of Suspense.

Lieutenant Eloff Entered the Town But Not as a Conqueror.

The siege of Mafeking was raised at 10 a. m. to-day, Thursday, May 17. This is the official time. The relieving force consisted of Colonel Mahon's column and Colonel Plummer's Rhodesian regiment.

It is impossible to express our feelings of relief, thankfulness and delight.

Mafeking, May 14. "The Boers are in the Stadt!" Such was the ominous message that was quickly passed from mouth to mouth on Saturday morning as day was breaking.

One must have lived all these weary months in Mafeking and have frequently wandered through the labyrinth of rocky trees and huts, to grasp the dread import of this short sentence in its entirety.

I do not exaggerate when I say that in an instant a set hand, determined expression came over the face of every man as he heard it, even of those who, but a few moments before, had been disposed to joke at the terrible fusillade that was going on to the east, i. e., in the opposite direction, and made contemptuous remarks about the Boer method of thoroughly awakening the whole town by rifle fire when they meditated a night attack.

As the murmured message became loud and was acknowledged to be the grim truth, the most callous realized that this was no sham onslaught such as we have experienced since General Cronje went south with his invincibles, but that we were face to face with the most critical state of things imaginable—a situation that would try the nerves and the resisting powers of trained regiments to the utmost—had we not been so long surrounded by the garrison principally composed of civilians (among whom were many Dutch), and of excitable natives, and the whole community reduced in strength from want of proper nourishment.

But I must hark back a little and relate what occurred before the situation assumed so serious an aspect. At 4 a. m. we were awakened by terrible rifle fire; in an instant one knew it was something more important than the usual volleys the Dutchmen give us when they startles them during the night. I opened the door on to the town and the din was terrible, while swish-swish—came the bullets just beyond the canvas blinds nailed to the end of the wooden verandah to keep off the sun. Now and then the boom of a small gun, a 5-pounder, made itself heard above the noise—but the rifle never ceased for an instant. This awe-inspiring tone I dressed, by the light of a candle, carefully shod to avoid giving any mark for our foes to aim at. All the while it was pitch dark but for the stars, and very cold. Now one heard the town was moving—hurried footsteps passed to and fro—lanterns flashed for an instant, intensifying the blackness, and of a sudden the sound I had been waiting for added to the weird horror of the situation—the alarm bugle, winding out its tale clear and true to the furthest alleys, the most remote shanties, followed by our tocsin, the deep-toned Roman Catholic bell, which was the signal that a general attack was in progress.

But a few minutes had elapsed since the firing had commenced, yet it seemed years, and one knew a good hour had to be got through before there could be a glimmer of the new day, so disagreeably ushered in. I went out to the front facing southwest and looked towards the Stadt, sheltered from the hail of bullets coming from the east.

Some one came up who had been at headquarters and reported the colonel and staff cheerful, and confident, drinking hot coffee and prepared for any emergency; the colonel, it was stated, was positive the eastern attack was but a feint, and that the real business was shortly to begin round the Stadt. But I doubt if even he anticipated the serious turn matters had even then assumed. And now, just as we were noticing that objects could be discerned on the road that before were invisible, forked tongues of lurid light shot up into the sky in the direction where, sung and low by the Molopo river, lay the native state. Even then one did not realize what was burning; someone said: "A big grass fire commenced yesterday." At the same time a din of confused cries, unmistakably native ejaculations, was borne to us by the breeze along with the smell of burning thatch and wood. "The Boers are in the Stadt." This dread sentence seemed to grow in volume, till to one's excited fancies it became a sort of chant, to which the faint yells of the natives, the unceasing rattle of musketry, the ping-ping of the bullets, formed an unholy accompaniment.

Hark! What was that? Was the universal exclamation of the few folk, mostly women, among whom I was standing; a curious hoarse cheer such as I have never heard before and devoutly pray I may never hear again arose—not in the street, half a mile away, but nearer, close by, only the other side of the railway buildings. This horrible noise was the Dutchmen cheering—as unlike an English cheer as night to day.

There was no panic. I could see every man in the nearest cover of any description and settling himself down with his rifle. A gentleman of the town guard came down the street telling us what we already knew: that the Dutch had rushed the fort, only held by fifteen men; "but," he continued, "we will keep them there—they will never get out!" He also said the town guard were out to a

man, even old men of seventy among them, one stone deaf who had been roused by the rifle fire, another minus several fingers, only recently blown up by a shell—all were in their places, there was scarcely a vacancy.

But my quarters were getting too hot. I betheought me even novices might be useful at the hospital, where there would be surely work for all, so I decided to get there somehow or other. The question was how. The rifle fire was slackening to the east, but from the fort came a most deadly fusillade, and the way to the hospital lay through the most open part of the town, due north. I shall never forget that walk as long as I live; it was broad daylight now, and never had the road seemed so wide and bare, the houses so few and far between. Luckily the bullets were lying high, but they seemed to come from every side. Twice I had to stop and wait for a full before going on. At last I reached the hospital trench, and the last 500 yards of the journey were accomplished in perfect safety.

Here my experiences end, for the rest of that dreadful day I spend in the friendly safety of these walls, sheltering so much suffering and sickness, that were, alas, by evening crammed to their fullest capacity. Even here the bullets fell at times thick and fast, and all through the weary hours of the day, the sound of the rifle fire never ceased. Sometimes a regular fusillade for ten minutes or so, then, as if tired out, sinking down to a few single shots, while the siren-like whistle and sharp explosion of the shells from the high velocity gun kept on incessantly and added to the dangers of the streets.

From the earliest hours commenced the slow, sad stream of wounded men; sometimes an ambulance wagon would arrive with three or more; again we described a stretcher party moving cautiously across the recreation ground towards the city, and the next moment three or four wounded Boers were brought in, the first prisoners Mafeking can claim, then a native with his arm shattered at the shoulder, and who, it was whispered, had been one of the guides of the attacking party.

Presently arrived by Major Anderson, P. M. O., and his staff, and in a marvellously short space of time were comfortably installed in bed. All the time the wildest rumors pervaded the air, now the Boers had possession of the whole Stadt; again they were murdering women and children in the hazy; a little later they would never surrender the seized fort which was amply provisioned; and as soon as night fell large Boer reinforcements were to force their way in. Of course, we knew the colonel was all the while maturing his plans to rid the town of its unbidden guests, but what these were never leaked out. Several times during the afternoon there were furious musketry outbreaks followed by ominous silence.

Towards sunset came a telephone message that the Boers in the Stadt had been surrounded and taken prisoners, the few survivors being in full flight, and after a final outburst of rifle fire, just as the moon had risen, came British cheers from the town, and the joyful intelligence that the fort had surrendered to Colonel Horne, who, with his officers had all the day been in the curious position of captive in his own fort, and that over a hundred Boers, including Commandant Eloff, had given up their arms and ammunition to him.

The events which brought about this glorious finale will be told by such as were on the spot, and to which it was the day and their wonderful marksmanship that brought about this satisfactory result, sooner even than the most sanguine had dared hope.

A little later that same evening I went to the Masonic hall to have a peep at the prisoners, and to find that not only the prisoners, but with my own eyes, did I realize the marvellous success the Mafeking garrison had had. A motley crew they were—in the dim light of a few oil lamps—the greater part laughing, joking, singing even—all smoking the inevitable pipe, and some with their own rifles. The few Boers "pur de sang" holding themselves somewhat doggedly aloof, but the whole community giving one an idea of a body of men who knew they had got out of a tight place and were devoutly thankful still to have whole skins.

The next morning I sat at breakfast with Commandant Eloff, who, with three other officers, had been accommodated for the night by Mr. Weil, and on my right was a most polite French baron, who could not speak a word of English, Dutch or German, so it is difficult to understand how he conversed so fluently in French. In a strong contrast to this affable and courteous gentleman was the Commandant Eloff, of whom we have heard so much, and of whom but a short three weeks ago we in Mafeking were disposed to speak contemptuously, after the half-hearted attack he organized on April 25, which we now know to have been but a sort of preliminary canter to their real business.

Never again, say our soldiers here, can we call that young man a braggart, a man of words and not deeds. That he was brilliantly assisted by his staff, how he had sent back to instruct. But the fact of his having been more or less left in the lurch by his own countrymen, when they saw that to get into Mafeking was one thing, but to stay there or get out again was quite another.

the brickfields when the signal fires were seen absolutely failed him, as did also the real forward movement plans for an attack all round the town simultaneously, instead of merely volleys from the trenches, which was all the help he got from outside.

All this and much more he told us with bitter emphasis, while the French officer conversed about the African climate, the weather, and the Paris exposition, and observed with heartfelt emphasis that he wished himself once more in his native France, which he had only left six weeks ago; while the Dutchmen, not understanding what he was saying, kept on the thread of their arguments in broken English, interrupting him without any compunction.

It was one of the most curious meals I have ever assisted at; the same afternoon the four officers were removed to safer quarters in goal while a house is being repaired for their accommodation. The letter is now sent forward for the second time. The Boers had taken it from my runner, who was shot. When the larger was so hurriedly evacuated on the advent of the relieving force, it was found, exactly as I sent it. You will see that the Mafeking siege stamps have been carefully cut out.

SARAH WILSON.

HAUNTED HAMLET

I was the leading man. We had been "barn-storming" through the provinces for some months, and the season was drawing to a close. So, too, was the time for a certain note I had drawn when the season began. Not having money enough to purchase my stage dresses, I had borrowed from a London Shylock, telling him that as leading man my salary was princely. My bill was already overdue, when, by some unlucky chance, my sharp creditor heard of the smallness of my salary.

He wrote herewith to demand the amount of the bill I had given him, or threatened immediate proceedings. I put him off as well as I could, hoping for something to turn up that might enable me to satisfy his demands. "Three nights before we closed, my benefactor came to see me, and said, 'Hamlet, you are a good fellow, but you are not a good manager. I am announcing the removal of these much annoyed the manager, who had not sufficient confidence in my experience to trust me with the Danish prince, but he at last gave way. Perhaps his complacency was the more easily obtained through the influence of his daughter Amy, who was to play Ophelia. In the early part of the season we had contracted an alliance, both offensive and defensive, but also amatory, and with connubial eventualities. The slightest hindrance to the eventualities was the death of my salary and the utter nothingness of Amy's. Her father put her down at a high figure in the treasury books, but scrupulously drew the money himself.

Well, every bill-board bore the announcement in bills half a yard in length: 'Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, by Mr. Arthur Stanley; Ophelia, by Miss Amy St. John; for rest of characters see small bills.' Things went well. Every seat in the boxes was let, and the tickets for pit and gallery had gone off so well that less than the average amount taken at the doors would cover the house.

The old church clock tolling the important hour of six warned me to hurry from my lodgings to that temple of fame in which I fondly hoped I had secured a niche for myself. As I walked along I began to taste the pleasure of celebrity. Shopmen nudged each other as I passed. A young lady of your acquaintance, who appeared to be 'millinery,' looked at me from under their bonnets, and then repeated my name in a whisper loud enough for me to hear half a dozen yards from them.

"This is indeed renowned," I muttered; "what matters to me the salary, is small, when my fame is becoming so great?" As I said the words, I felt a hand upon my shoulder, and turned, with a glow of exultation still suffusing my cheek.

"Mr. Arthur Stanley, I believe, sir," said the accoster.

"That is my name," I replied, trying to hurry on.

"Excuse me, sir, then," returned the man, "but you must come with me. At the suit of Moses Cohen, for twenty-five pun' ten, and costs."

He handed me a small slip of paper—I dare say you can guess its contents—and took me by the arm.

"This is most unfortunate," I said; "had it been but one night later I should not have minded."

"Case of 'hook it,' I suppose," said the man.

"On the contrary, I should have been able to have discharged the amount. I suppose you couldn't put off the arrest till after business this evening?"

"Not on any account," replied my captor, and I saw that he quite meant what he said.

Then, then, was the end of my ambitious aspiration. Instead of the glare of the footlights and the plaudits of an audience, I was to have the darkness and stillness of a jail! I folded my arms in despair, and defied my fate.

"Let us go," I said, "to-night was appointed for my benefit; but no matter. Denmark's a prison—a goodly one, in which there are many confines, wards, and dungeons! Lead on." And I turned to accompany the bailiff's man, a messenger from the theatre accosted me.

applause rewarded the exertions of the stage-struck bailiff. With a sigh of relief, I was about to apostrophize heaven, earth, and the other place, when, turning, I saw my father's spirit still upon the stage.

"Leave the stage," I whispered, supposing that my friend had forgotten his exit.

To my horror the ghost replied, with an oh, no, no, but he said, that he would see me—d-d-d! It was in vain that I reiterated my directions; the ghost would not give up. And feeling that the situation was critical, I went on with my part, and strove with extra vehemence to carry the audience with me, so that they might overlook the presence of the implacable shade. Either the audience were not at home with the text, or I was not reading, for they gave no sign of disapproval. When Horatio and Marcellus brought their respective chairs, however, their wonder almost brought them to their knees, but I urged them to go on, and the act drew to a conclusion, with the novelty of the ghost speaking his injunction over my left shoulder.

The drop down, I showered expostulations on my persecuting father's head, but he turned a deaf ear to them all. "I'll tell you what it is, son-of-a-bitch," he said, "I ain't wishing to do it all annoyin' in' or ungentlemanly to you, but I had to arrest a gent in your profession once, and obliged him by waiting until the performance was over, when I blowed if he wasn't shabby enough to get taken down trap at the end, and out of the theatre, that while I was on the stage, and with you, and if I leave you again, my mother was a Frenchman." Without going into the question of his parentage, I promised to surrender myself at the end of the evening, but it was to no purpose. He was obstinate. In the absence of the manager, who had been luckily called away, I confessed my dilemma to the prompter, and he, influenced by good feeling, and the promise of a present on the morrow, consented to allow the tragedy to go on in spite of my being perpetually haunted.

In a few minutes the tale was in every dressing room, and the company chocking with laughter; but as it was not an affair of theirs, they did not offer any objection to the constant interpolation of my father's accursed spirit. 'Polonius' never was so shadowed by his presence, and although the night chamberlain took his leave, the substitute of Egeus remained a fixture. Plagued by Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, I was still more bored by the abominable shade who in upon my interview with Ophelia, listened to the sordid tale I gave, and looked on while I stabbed Polonius.

I felt like a man who on the steps of the gallows receives a reprieve. Alas! my head was not out of the noose yet. As I was standing at the wing, in readiness for my entrance for the fifth act, I noticed the manager looking on from the other side. I shuddered. I knew his violence and tyranny, and I trembled at his rage should he stay there to witness the ghost's unusual presence. I spoke to the bailiff's man; I implored him to leave me alone, and in a moment he disappeared. I was alone, anything he said, and he was in vain. My anxiety to be away from him only confirmed him in his suspicions that I wanted to use the opportunity to escape.

Despair made me desperate. I called a scene-shifter, and while I pointed to one of the fly-peers, as if it was of that I was speaking, I whispered words of very different import in his ear. The man nodded and hurried away, while I, to keep up appearances, again begged the ghost to remain invisible of course without making any impression upon his obedient nature. In a minute the scene-shifter returned. "It's all right, sir," he said. "It will be arranged directly."

A glance thanked him.

"If you still persist in being at my elbow," I said to my ghost, "I must trouble you to shift your quarters, as I enter at the back of the scene."

He accompanied me as requested, followed by the scene-shifter, and as we stopped I heard the cue given for my entrance. I turned to my ally, who stamped sharply on the stage, and a knock underneath reply to his signal, he seized the ghost, as the trap upon which they stood opened, and in a moment they were both hidden from my view.

The man knew enough of stage mechanism not to venture upon a struggle while descending a trap, and although he gave me a parting look of reproach and anger, he knew that he was unable to do so.

Thus relieved in mind, I hurried on for the grave scene with a lightened spirit, and everything went well accordingly. My quips with the grave-digger, my Yorick speech, 'Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, all brought a torrent of applause, and when I stepped into the grave the whole house was enthusiastic.

I had just said to Laertes, 'I prithee take thy fingers from my throat,' when I felt other hands, beside those of Ophelia's brother, assailing me. I knew too well how grappled me, and assured that the time for expostulation was gone. I prepared for a short struggle to get rid of the ghost, at any rate for that scene. At the same moment I heard the deep tones of the manager, but in the confusion I could not understand what he said. I sat not long to wait, however, before I saw the execution of his orders.

The first grave-digger, advancing from the back of the scene, seized the ghost by the arms, and giving him a preparatory swing, slung him on his shoulders and walked off the stage with him. The violent tone of the manager had loosened the fastenings of the helmet, and the final jerk shook it from the bailiff's head, displaying a vast quantity of unkempt curly hair.

The house was in a roar, and when, amid the din, the angry ghost was heard threatening in language far from Shakespearean, and certainly not polite, the audience seemed a congregation of lunatics. I jumped from the grave, but soon such a storm of laughter hailed me, that, with one look of terror at the audience, I rushed off the stage, as I heard the manager's indignant order for the prompter to send down the ghost.

I did not dare ask the manager to renew for next season. I knew it would be hopeless. I lost no time in writing for engagements elsewhere, but I met with constant rebuffs. One manager declined negotiations. "We did not keep a bailiff's man in the theatre. Matrons at last became serious; the funds remaining for my benefit were gone. A vacancy for a clown occurred. I replied as Signor Antonio, obtained the engagement, and six months after I had played 'Hamlet' for my benefit, I went on as a clown in a pantomime. 'To what bases uses we may return, Horatio!'

MUNYON'S MOTTO

Tell the Truth and Nothing But the Truth

HONEST TESTIMONIALS

From Canadian People Are Positive Proofs of the Success of His

BROAD HOMOEOPATHY

What People Who Have Been Cured by the Munyon Remedies Have to Say About Them.

Mrs. Hardman, Bathurst street, County York, Ontario, Canada, says:—"I suffered for years with a large and painful ulcer on the leg. I tried many things but was unsuccessful. I was induced to begin the use of Munyon's Remedies and they made a perfect success in every way. I give this testimonial in the hope that others may see it and be benefited."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one or three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, asthma, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, joints, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headaches in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all drug stores, mostly 25 cents a box.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

OVERHEARD ON THE OUTSIDE

Charles Battel Loomis, in the Smart Set.

The Outside Barbarian—What is this chattering noise that we hear?

His Guide—It is the audible part of a five o'clock tea.

O. B.—What makes the noise?

G.—Forty-five women, feebly assisted by five men.

O. B.—What are they talking about?

G.—Nothing that would call for a second edition. It is called small talk, but it makes a good deal of noise for its size.

O. B.—Who is the high-browed man in the corner with the business suit on, who is looking as sad as he can, and who has not spoken since the last young woman got away?

G.—He is not in society, but his cousin Alexander is, and he was brought around to this, his first afternoon tea, by permission of Mrs. Van Derpent.

O. B.—Who is Mrs. Van Derpent?

G.—She is at home this afternoon, and this is her tea.

O. B.—But why is the young man so sad?

G.—Why, his thoughts have fled, although when he is with his own kind he is a ready and wise talker.

O. B.—Who are his own kind?

G.—They are three A's—artists, architects and authors.

Bathing Suits

CHILDREN'S BIB OVERALLS.
TENTS FOR CAMPING.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET
COR. BROAD.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 \$2,620,000
RESERVE 100,000 480,000
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

N BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

St. Alice Water

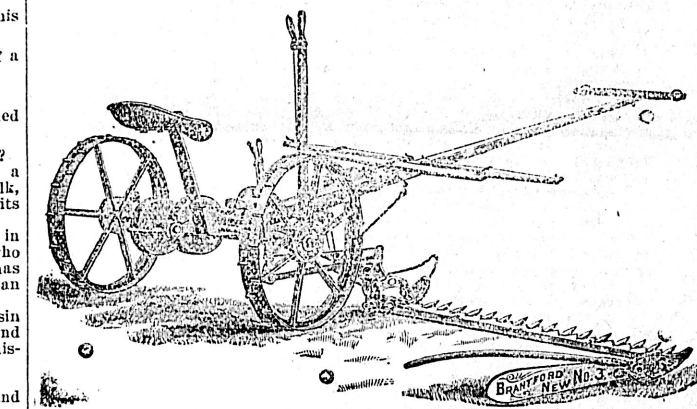
British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water.

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS

P.O. BOX 180.

TELEPHONE 485.

HAY MAKING MACHINERY



BRANTFORD AND TORONTO MOWERS—ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED MEN'S, BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, SERRATED LEDGER HORSE RAKES—ALL WIDTHS, W. T. WOOD AND STEEL WHEELS. HAY TEDDERS—WOOD FRAME AND ALL STEEL. HAY CARRIERS, FORKS, SLINGS, FULLEYS, etc.

For Sale by E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS. Catalogues on Application.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT, &c.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store St.

General Agents and Commission Merchants.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed

by Competent Workmen

How They Do It In London

New and Important Departure in the Public School Training.

An American Correspondent Finds Out That "Metropolis" Is Not "Slow"

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

London is not so slow. It makes on the first Monday in July a departure that may astonish the school boards in most American cities, and if the experiment turns out as expected, the London school girl will become collectively the best-trained housewife in the world.

The test assurance of the importance of this movement is that the government is the "mover"—the sluggish, unenthusiastic old government that really takes a long time to adopt new ideas and learn new tricks, but when once it gets them learned will go on forever conscientiously doing them without missing a detail of the most intricate plan, until it is called off.

It was comparatively a long time ago that somebody high up in British educational circles said, "Well, we've arranged that every child shall be obliged to go to school. If the girls had been at home, their mothers would have taught them to cook; now they won't learn unless we teach them, and I think we'd better be about it." And so, in every odd corner that the London school board could discover, a school kitchen was opened and the girls were taught there. After awhile, somebody else, also much esteemed as an educator, remarked that laundry work was almost as important as cookery and that it ought to be taught, too; and straightway a whole series of little laundries were opened and equipped.

Sometimes the kitchen and laundry were in the same building, but more often they were not; and they were hardly ever in a school building, and so when it came time to switch the girls off from the multiplication table and verbs and adjectives to the subject of the ironing board, the class had to put on its hat and adjourn to the "center," as the laundry-kitchen places are called, perhaps blocks away. But in spite of these disadvantages all the little schools have prospered and are doing a remarkable work.

In fact, with increased government grants, more and more experienced teachers and general abiding enthusiasm, girls were coming out so skilled in cookery and laundry work that it seemed a pity that they didn't understand the other details that make up household management. And so the board asked for a grant for this purpose, but the government frowned. Undaunted, the board arranged to teach "housewifery" anyway, and did. They have made such a success of it, too, that the government reluctantly a while ago and made a new grant, as requested.

The board knew exactly what it wanted to do with this grant. It laid plans at once to build an addition to every public school in London, wherein all of the pupils who were lucky enough to be girls should be taught every branch of household management, from the ironing board to the laundry, and from the kitchen to the "center."

The first outward and visible sign of the scheme as perfected is a small stone building up in New Kent road, which was formally opened last week by Lady Londonderry, and will begin business on July 1. The course will last half a year every week for three years. Most of the girls will begin at 11 years of age, and begin at the bottom with learning to care for what in England is called "the scullery"—learning to clean the sink, to shine the pots and pans, to scour the knives, even to polish shoes. From this humblest practice, the girls go on hand in hand. Suppose the drainage pipe gets clogged up. The children not only will be taught how to flush the pipe or even take the sink apart, but what are the hygienic reasons that make it necessary. These reasons will be set down in notebooks, too, and soon after it will be the subject of a written examination, which might also deal with the fascinating subject of lamp cleaning or the care of garbage.

A part of every one of the present "centers" is fitted up as an ordinary workman's dwelling. In the room just above there must be a stove, a sink, a cupboard and a table, and a chair, and a household work, but in this department there is nothing but the ordinary utensils that would be found in the poorest family's kitchen. The girl students invent a mythical family, even specifying the ages of its various members, and then, having decided that the family cannot afford a dinner to cost over, say, a shilling, they draw up several bills of fare within that modest line. Then they take baskets on their arms and visit grocers and butchers, bargaining for the provisions they need.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and easy to take and easy to swallow.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

LUMBER

—AT—
Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
**MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., Mill-Haven, Lake Bennett
P. O. COVELAND, Skagway
H. O. LEWIS, Caribou
A. H. ANDERSON, Caribou**

with a prudence and economy that would have delighted even Poor Richard. Once home again with their supplies, they proceeded to cook them, and not only plan to make every scrap go as far as possible, but to use up anything that may have been left over on the day before. The stove has already been polished and the fire laid.

Some of the girls stay to dinner, eat the things clear away and wash up. The menu is hardly ever the same two days running, for the girls are equal either to a banquet or a meal of gruel. They learn which foods are the most nourishing and give them the preference. They learn to pack a lunchbox in a round dish, so that it can take it in his napkin. Sometimes they plunge their mythical family into the lowest depth of "stomach," pretending that the gulchwife has only 8 cents with which to provide for the brood, and then a truly Spartan repast is served.

Here is a "simple menu" exactly as set down by one of the women of 11, with the idea that this "family" possessed only a shilling:

"A mother, three girls and two sons. One girl 9 years and two girls 12 years old. One son about 18, the other 12. Saturday's dinner—

HARICOT BEAN STEW.
One and a half pints haricot beans, 3d.; 1½ pounds 3d. pieces meat, 4½ d.; 3 pounds potatoes, 2d.; 1 pound of onion, 1d.; 1 pound carrots, 1d.; seasoning, salt, pepper and handful rice to thicken it, 3d.; total, 1s.

In the laundry centers I saw the girls washing clothes and ironing them; their own, mostly, brought from home. The garments looked white and neat, and there is a graceful promise in the fact, for the English washwoman of to-day is the Nemesis of your linen. In the midst of the vigorous washing, scrubbing and ironing that was going on I glanced at one of a pile of the inevitable notebooks on a nearby shelf, and came upon an examination of the new order, which blandly put such questions as:

"Describe the process of washing and ironing a white shirt and a petticoat, from beginning to end."
"How would you remove all stains from a silk skirt?"

"What is the best method of detecting soap adulteration? What are the most common adulterations? What is a detergent? What questions about hard and soft water, fresh air as a disinfectant, washing of printed cottons—let me make the educator of twenty years ago gasp, and wonder what has become of the Orinoco river and the rule of three.

Apparently there is nothing whatever in the way of household management that these girls don't learn. I saw them descend on an unoffending room that to the masculine eye looked trim enough, strip it of everything and then set about scrubbing and washing the floor, the walls and ceiling. After we had swept the walls we must clean the grate and the hearth. Then we must clean the skirting board, then sweep the carpet straight, then we should put on damp tea leaves and sweep or brush it thoroughly and lightly. Then we should sweep the tea leaves into one corner and pick them up. Then clean the windows and paint, and then move back the furniture.

"When we turn out a sitting room the first thing we do is to move the furniture, every piece if possible, out of the room. If the chairs, tables and couch cannot be moved it is necessary to cover them over with a dust sheet, as we must the cupboard. Everything that cannot be moved should be covered in this way. After we have cleared everything possible out of the room we begin and clean the floor and thoroughly. After we have swept the walls we must clean the grate and the hearth. Then we must clean the skirting board, then sweep the carpet straight, then we should put on damp tea leaves and sweep or brush it thoroughly and lightly. Then we should sweep the tea leaves into one corner and pick them up. Then clean the windows and paint, and then move back the furniture.

Chairs and woodwork are brightened with a furniture polish that the children learn to make themselves. When I saw above there must be a stove, a sink, a cupboard and a table, and a chair, and a household work, but in this department there is nothing but the ordinary utensils that would be found in the poorest family's kitchen. The girl students invent a mythical family, even specifying the ages of its various members, and then, having decided that the family cannot afford a dinner to cost over, say, a shilling, they draw up several bills of fare within that modest line. Then they take baskets on their arms and visit grocers and butchers, bargaining for the provisions they need.

Mrs. Lord, whose syllabus is used for the entire system, which means about 65,000 children, tells me that they don't expect to make trained nurses of the girls, but to ground them well in sick-room attendance and the things to be done before the doctor comes. Babies are a feature. The girls learn how to wash and dress them, prepare their food and keep the proper sort of milk bottle clean. Mrs. Lord says that in the several exhibitions of the successful working of the housewifery scheme that have been given the nursing room has been that into which admiring mothers crowded most eagerly. Most of the mothers were formerly shop or factory girls, and as mothers they were perfectly helpless in matters of illness—even such slight ones as treating a scald or a burn. But the "new" girls can tell you in a jiffy what to do for any mishap, from a sliver to a gash with a butcher knife.

Mrs. Lord says that one girl 13 years old nursed her mother all through a bitter attack of pneumonia so well that the doctor said a professional nurse was unnecessary (the poor family couldn't afford one, anyway), and so much to the mother's own satisfaction that she paid a personal visit to the school and was bubbling over with gratitude.

Mothers in general weren't particularly enthusiastic over the plan when it started. The children who "take" aren't all those of day laborers by any means; a good many of them are the daughters of accountants and clerks, and their mothers thought the domestic duties were rather menial. Such opposition, however, in the face of tangible results has faded entirely away. Down in the poorest slum district is a little half-witted girl, who is a sort of guardian for her old, paralyzed grandmother; her old father, who has been in the board schools, and one day Mrs. Lord asked her if the training she had received had done her any good. She hesitated a little and

then said: "My gran'mother says there's na lumps in th' bed."
Boys are left entirely out of the school board's scheme. But at the National Training School, where a good many of the teachers' housewifery are educated, there was a class of urchins from the East End, all busy with pots and pans in the hope of becoming chefs when they graduate.

CURTIS BROWN.

THE FOWERS OF DEATH.

Translated from Sully Prudhomme.

Whilst men were making war
The Sun made Spring,
And bluebirds open where
Death spreads his wing.

In spite of all they hide
So close beneath,
The bright cups flutter wide
In Summer's breath.

The pallid lilies keep
Their constant snow,
While sanguine rivers steep
The earth below.

The stranger gathers them
And finds them sweet,
They bow with bended stem
To conquering feet.

None on this fatal plain
Where brave hearts lie
Wear sombre hues and stain
In memory.

Bright leaves are still unfurled
Though our suns set,
New in an old world
The flowers forget.
O flowers that smile to view
The tears we shed,
O flowers of France, you too
Should mourn our dead.

—C. E. MEETKERKE, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

A BUMBLE BEE.

A bumble bee lit, in its mad career,
On a man with a beautiful nose,
And seeing his ear with its opening wide,
He said to himself, "I'll explore."

But the bee lost his way as surely he might
And stired up a terrible row;
And the man woke up and cried in a fright,
"What a buzz in my ears, anyhow."

"Tis surely a sign that my liver is off!"
And he ran to a doctor at once,
Who asked for five dollars and gave a
Slight cough and some surgical stunts.

Then he muttered, "Bad case, take care of
yourself;
You must mind both your Qs and your
Ps."
But striving to relate he said nothing about
Tacking a bee to look out for the bee.
—Tom Caper.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

3-Birdenage Walk and Superior, James Bay
4-Carr and Simcoe Streets,
5-Michigan and Menzies Streets,
6-Menzies and Niagara Streets,
7-Montreal and Kingston Streets,
8-Montreal and Simcoe Streets,
9-Dundas and Superior Streets,
10-Vancouver and Burrard Streets,
11-Douglas and Humboldt Streets,
12-Humboldt and Rupert Streets,
13-Yates and Broad Streets,
14-Port and Government Streets,
15-Yates and Broad Streets,
16-Johnson and Government Streets,
17-Douglas St. bet. Port and View Street,
18-Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
19-View and Blanchard Streets,
20-Port and Cook Streets,
21-Yates and Cook Streets,
22-Jackson and Stanley Aves.,
23-Junction Oak and Cadboro Roads,
24-Cadboro and Richmond Roads,
25-Clatham and Pandora Streets,
26-Clatham and Blanchard Streets,
27-Caledonia and Cook Streets,
28-Spring Ridge,
29-Douglas and Discovery Streets,
30-Government and Princess Avenue,
31-King's Road and Second Street,
32-Fountain, Douglas St. and Hillside Ave.
33-Oaklands Fire Hall,
34-Cormorant and Store Streets,
35-Discovery and Store Streets,
36-John and Bridge Streets,
37-Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road,
38-Douglas St. and Burnside Road.

FREEZING WEATHER IN JULY

Would cause great discomfort and loss, but long before it is so seldom known. A vast amount of misery is caused at this season, however, by impoverished blood, poor appetite and general debility. These conditions may be remedied by enriching the blood and toning the stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine secures the system, simply because of its wonderful power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, create an appetite and invigorate the digestive functions. We advise you to get a bottle and try it if you are not feeling just right. It will do you more good than a six weeks vacation. It is the best medicine money can buy.

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's

Hygienic Cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Warner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mail) as follows:

DANUBE.....July 18
AMUR.....July 25

At 8 o'clock p.m.
AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

LOW WATER

—ON THE—

Yukon River

and still falling

DO NOT BUY

It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.

BOOK LOCALLY.

SONG OF THE LONDON NIGHTINGALE.

From the Westminster Gazette.

We know the exactly the kind of expressions used by some kinds of jabbering apes, by the braying ass, the garrulous barnyard fowl, the chattering finch. Now a new and important addition to animal philology has been made by the discovery of some archaic words. I have found that as long ago as 1818 a French savant transcribed the song of the nightingale as follows:

Tini, tini, tini, tian,
Spreto, zua,
Querree, pi, pi,
Tio, tio, tio,
Cetio, cetio, cetio, cetio,
Zuo, zuo, zuo, zuo,
Zi, zi, zi, zi, zi, zi,
Querree ti zula pi pl, pl.

The discoverer of this song says, somewhat apologetically, that on paper the touching notes are not so beautiful. But any one who hears at dusk and deep into the June nights, all over the country and in hundreds of copses and woods in the London suburbs, that the extraordinarily looking verses are really a wonderfully close transcription of the song of the nightingale.

MOVING PICTURES.

From the London Mail.

Before long Londoners will be able to indulge in a new sensation—that of being biographed. The old-fashioned "still life" photography is to give way to the photographic living picture.

Hitherto only the brave and the fair have been "biographed" and "motoscoped." Tramping soldiers and dancing actresses have held full sway. That is to be altered. The Biograph and Mutoscope Syndicate is about to open a studio of biography in Regent street. There anyone will be biographed who so desires, just as one is photographed at present at the photographers. The biograph studio will be fitted up in the most fashionable style. The operating room will be spacious and elegant, lighted by arc lamps equal to 100,000 candle power. The great difficulty in "biography" is the elimination of shadows—that has been perfectly arranged. The quick-drying camera will work at the rate of more than forty pictures a second, and will go on just as long as may be desired.

There are evidently great things possible in the future for this novel form of photography. "I think the biograph studio will be very popular indeed," said Mr. Smedley, the manager of the syndicate, to a Daily Mail representative yesterday. "At present, a photograph shows an individual, or group of persons, in only one attitude, and it is obvious that it misses many characteristic poses. What we shall do is to photograph people in motion, so as to catch every gesture and movement. How much more interesting to have a moving photograph of your friends than one showing them in a single pose."

"There will be no limits to the operations of the studio," he continued, "save those which regulate the usual high-class photographers. Anyone who wishes, or a number of persons, may be photographed doing just what they like. Bridal procession? Certainly, if they wish it. The bride and bridesmaids, bridesmaids, best man, parents, sisters, cousins, aunts—they can all walk round the studio, and be 'biographed,' for private recreation.

"Young ladies and gentlemen may meet in front of the 'machine' and send reels of the living pictures to their friends. In fact, anyone may come and walk, dance, receive one's friends, or anything in reason, and have a faithful reproduction of the scene sent home.

"There will be no difficulty about showing the biograph pictures to friends," Mr. Smedley explained. "We supply stands for the drawing room, and all you have to do is to put the wheel on a spindle and turn the handle. Or you can have a 'Kinora,' a small machine for the table. The great advantage over the ordinary cinematograph is that our reels consist of finished pictures, not of combustible film. There will be unlimited amusement, and no danger."

The studio will also provide a ready-made supply of magic-lantern slides. By an ingenious device, which simply requires the addition of the lens of an electric lamp to the ordinary microscope machine, the living pictures taken at the studio may be thrown on a screen for the delectation of family parties.

WAGON HILL.

Ladysmith, January 6th, 1900.

Drake in the North sea grimly prowling,
Treading his dear Revenge's deck,
Watched, with the sea dogs round him growling,
Galleons drifting wreck by wreck.

Fetter and Firth for England's neck,
Fagot and Father, Saint and chain—
Yonder the devil and all go bawling,
Devon, O, Devon, in wind and rain."

Drake at the last off Nombro lying,
Knocking the night that toward him crept,
Gave to the sea dogs round him crying
This for a sign, "Fore he slept."

"Fride of the West! What Devon hath kept
Devon shall keep on tide or main;
Call to the storm and drive them flying,
Devon, O, Devon, in wind and rain."

Valor of England, gaunt and whitening,
Far in a Southland brought to bay,
Fell in a death grip all day tightening
Waited the end in twilight gray.

Battle and storm and the sea dog's way,
Drake from his long rest turned again,
Victory lit thy steel with lightning,
Devon, O, Devon, in wind and rain."

—Henry Newbolt, in the Spectator.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.
O. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton street.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DEAYMAN.
JOSEPH DEAYMAN, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.
B.G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TIRE HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (Late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street, Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & FARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, cameras, lenses, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor, by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS, Tel. 410 The old reliable. Established 1888, 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bicycles, cor. Douglas and Port streets; Schröder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 48 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
JOHN RANKIN AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver, Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KIR MILLING CO., Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
B. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.
RADNIMONT HOUSE, rates \$2 and \$2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHERWEY & BRITAIN, Bank of B. Ltd., Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel
On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West Vancouver B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
Best \$2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

The Badminton Hotel,
VANCOUVER.
RATES, \$2 50 PER DAY.

Victoria Waterworks.

Attention is called to Secs. 22 and 23 of The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1898, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water (except water supplied by meter) is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents additional for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attaching to any infraction of this by-law."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, April 30th, 1900.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Canadian Development Company Ltd.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON. N. Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Dawson. B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO

KLONDIKE AND CAPE NOME GOLDFIELDS

For rates and full particulars, apply to J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

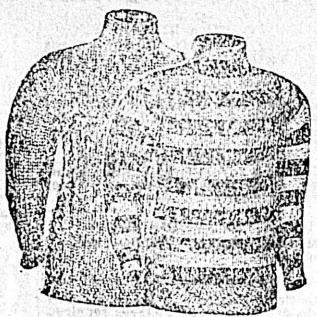
Traffic Manager, Skagway

100



Men's Odd Coats and Vests.

Half Price for Cash this week.



20 Dozen Boys' Straw Hats.

10c. each for cash this week

A Few of Those

Halifax Tweed Suits

At \$4.90 Still Left

White Canvas Tennis Shirts and Pants.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.



Balbriggan Underwear 35c.

50 Dozen

Fast Black Sox

2c. a Pair.

BATHING TRUNKS

5c., 10c., 15c. Pair.

BOYS' KNICKERS 25c PAIR.



IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

A POSSIBILITY.

The rich are free from money cares. The pains of hunger pass them by. Sweet cleanliness is ever theirs. And means each wish to gratify.

The poor, how circumscribed their lot. How small a world they comprehend! They starve ambition in a cot, And touch the cap until the end.

How is the balance trimmed? Perchance This solace Fate extends to slaves, This balm for wounds of circumstance: The poor, he saunders in their graves. —Pitt Mail Gazette.

Single Tax.—The abolition of all taxes upon industry and the product of industry, and the taking by taxation upon land values, irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, Land.

Socialism.—A system which in opposition to the competitive system at present prevailing, seeks to re-organize society on the basis, in the main, of a certain secularism in religion, of community of interest, and of co-operation in labor for the common good.

Trade Union.—A combination of workmen for the purpose of maintaining a minimum wage, limiting the hours of labor, restricting the number of apprentices, pro rata to number of journeymen, and securing working conditions which tend to preserve the health and strength and life of the worker.

A new kind of trading stamp has been introduced in Kentucky towns, called "The Labor Union Rebate Stamp." The stamps are issued to firms favorably to organized labor only and are redeemed by the local trades and labor councils. The rebate is five per cent, in cash, on all purchases. The scheme is too young yet to judge whether it will prove successful or no.

Here is a fable from the Persian: An old monkey designing to teach his sons the advantage of unity, brought them a number of sticks and desired them to see how easily they might be broken, one at a time. So each young monkey took a stick and broke it. "Now," said the father, "I will teach you a lesson," and he began to gather the sticks into a bundle, to show that they could not be broken collectively. But the young monkeys, thinking he was about to beat them set upon him together and dismembered him. "Behold the advantage of unity," he said. "If you had assailed me one at a time I would have knocked out every mother's son of you."

Mr. Puttee, the labor member for Winnipeg, wants to know the circumstances under which workmen were deported from Welland to Buffalo, under the alien labor law. Although the law has been on the statute book for over four years this is the first time since its enactment that it has been enforced. Many times has the government refused to enforce the law when appealed to, and why it should in this particular case is beyond the comprehension of Mr. Puttee, as it is of hundreds of others.

John Chinaman's presence in the country interferes with the department of the skilled mechanic than any other calling, trade, or profession; yet to the credit of the mechanic, he protests loudly against the yellow pest.

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends rough, how then are we begot? This is the way the oft-quoted sentence appeared in a Toronto paper last week. Evidently the compositor wished to give expression to his own personal expectation rather than the author's meaning.

In April last 150 union machinists of Toronto went on strike for an increase of wages. Last week the dispute was submitted to arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by the decision. The decision was in favor of the workmen, awarding them a ten per cent. increase. Another instance where the arbitration been resorted to in the early days of the strike unnecessary loss to both parties might have been averted.

The wall paper trust has gone to the wall. The pooling of interests didn't fetch profits big enough to make it stick.

Mr. Puttee, the Winnipeg labor M. P. has been severely taken to task by the Eastern labor unionists for voting in the House of Commons in favor of a \$2,000,000 military grant. Labor men generally are averse to war on principle and so much so, in Ontario, that only a short time ago a crusade was made against military drill being taught in the public schools.

The senate defines a Chinaman as "any person whose father was of Chinese origin." This definition will soothe the nerves of those who have been upset by hearing B.C.-born Chinamen referred to as "Native Sons."

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has ordered that in the near future no one addicted to smoking cigarettes will be employed by the company. Such restriction is surely based on prejudice. A cigarette is a luxury to some men, no doubt, but moderate indulgence in the tissue roll is bought too cheaply to be placed under the ban of sumptuary laws. It is easy to understand why employers insist upon sobriety and reasonably moral characters in their employees, but restrictions against cigarette smoking—miserable habit as it is—is kicking the post of individual freedom.

In the early 50's Canada loaned the Grand Trunk railway \$3,111,500. Repayment has been postponed from time to time. The last postponement agreement says the railway is to pay when it earns six per cent. dividends. Renote! The public accounts show the indebtedness of this company to the government is \$25,000,000. If the road doesn't pay a six per cent. dividend for twenty-five years, the interest by that time will come pretty near placing the railway under government ownership.

Vancouver and Toronto trade unionists will organize independent political parties on similar lines to the Winnipeg labor league. It is thought by this means to draw workingmen away from the old line parties and unite them in a party of their own. Heretofore all attempts to unite the labor vote have proved futile.

For picking a wild flower in Riverdale Park, Toronto, a shop girl was taken to the police station in a patrol wagon, spent five hours in a cell and was fined \$2 and costs. The girl was on her way to visit a patient in the hospital, and as she passed through the uncultivated portion of the park, she stopped to pluck a bunch of daisies, which brought upon her the indignity stated.

The Socialist vote in the United States this year will be larger than ever, but socialists at this time are split into four factions, and consequently Debs will not receive the full vote. The first socialist labor party was formed in New York in 1897. From there it has spread over the United States. At the last presidential election the Socialist vote was \$6,500. This year it is expected over two million voters will mark their ballots for socialist candidates.

"Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. * * * unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed."—From the Democratic platform. There is no end to the dardash about trusts. Trusts aim at the destruction of competition. When they have achieved this end and the smaller trusts have been absorbed by the larger ones they will be in shape for the people to take hold of them and run them in their own interests. Meanwhile the people suffer, but they have not yet been brought to the perishing state. When they have then will come the final round up of the trusts, and not a few economists say the beginning of a new era, perhaps not as perfect as that of Utopia but a social state much better than any that has existed heretofore.

ODDS AND ENDS.

An early closing by-law has been passed by the Winnipeg council.

Before the war Pretoria had a population of 17,000, 3,000 of whom rode bicycles and paid \$2.50 a year for the privilege.

In a contest at Nelson, McLeod and Ringwood of the Shean Star, drilled 41.5-6 inches in coarse granite in fifteen minutes, thereby winning a trophy and \$100.

It is reported that the London, Ont., street railway company endeavored to purchase some of the libel leaders.

Street railway men of Kingston have organized.

The barbers of Winnipeg are re-organizing.

Twenty-one new unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union were formed during May and June.

New York state has 232,533 arionists. The eight hour agitation has reached India. In some of the textile mills eight hours instead of fourteen as formerly are now worked.

At Toronto last week the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen won in an appeal against a judgment on a beneficiary certificate for \$1,200. The court below held that the forfeiture for non-payment of fees relied on by the Brotherhood was invalid as the rules were not set out in the certificate.

Citizens on the outside of Vancouver complain of Japanese men and women prevailing about stark-naked.

Fighting Under Water

A French Expert Tells How the Submarine Boat Is Worked.

It Can Attack But Is Not Provided With Arrangement to Defend Itself.

From the Daily Mail.

Everywhere the value of the submarine boat has been discussed; but many of those who have talked a great deal have told us nothing of importance. Yet every one knows what a submarine is—or thinks he does. The fact is, however, that there are but very few who can tell what a submarine is capable of, and how it is worked.

To understand this, we must first of all note the particular features of the submarine and the ways in which it differs from the ordinary warship, as it is precisely in these points that the interest lies.

In the following notes I have given the results of my own personal experience and experiments, afloat and under water, in a submarine boat.

The submarine when ready for action is completely submerged and without communication with the outer world. The essential difference then between the submarine and the ordinary warship is that the former cannot see directly in front of itself and it dependent upon one of two resources for guiding its movements. Either the horizon may be observed indirectly by means of a special apparatus known as the "optical tube," which cannot be employed when there is more than eighteen inches of water above the vessel, or the direction must be decided upon before submersion and the course followed by the commander.

It is quite obvious that in order to make a successful attack the submarine must carry out the whole operation while completely immersed in order that she may not be seen by the enemy for whom her torpedo is destined.

SUCCESS IN DEFEAT.

In our human struggles, personal, political and social, not every victory is a success, and is every defeat a failure. There are glorious and disastrous victories, and there are beneficial and promising defeats. The registered results of the moment tell us little; they are often deceptive. The great question is, how have the results been obtained, how have they been achieved, and what after-effects are they likely to have? What is the test of the result? When is the result, be it victory or defeat, fortunate; when unfortunate? Let us say, with Robert Browning, who had the keenest eye for the paradoxes of the subject, that the victory which chickens and enerates, which unlinks the sinews of the will and quenches the thirst of aspiration, is in truth a deplorable defeat; and that the defeat that braces the energies and quickens new powers of thought, resolve and effort, is a virtual victory. The key conquest of this man, whose fortune has favored, is his sense of his own weakness, the unaccepted defeats of this other, who by indomitable proves, has advanced "inch by painful inch," have been turned to triumph. The temporary result is less important than later consequences. What growth has been gained through the effort? That alone is of real moment.

What is carried forward in the form of new strength, of liberated, reinforced power, and enlarged purpose—that is the vital point. Is the victory an outcome and a condition of growth, valued not for the prize but for the opportunity? Then all is well. Does it bring content, arrested effort, sloth, in its train? Then all is ill. The true victory is but an episode in a greatly planned, life-long campaign against the obstacles that hinder man's true development; it is a means to further ends as well as an end for the time being.

This is as true in the sphere of the social, as it is in the sphere of the personal life. In great popular struggles, the most precious element is the education, the growth, won through the struggle, the results are valuable in proportion to the growth and development of the effort, and the power developed to utilize the victory, when gained. The victory may be turned into defeat unless it provokes to new effort. How futile are the reforms that are snatched while men sleep. The true price in struggle and endeavor has not been paid for them; and they become the mere formalities and trifles of the statute book. So, too, with the measures that are obtained by party juggle, by mere machinery, and the chicannery of the caucus. They are deceptive effects, with no adequate causes behind them.—Ethical Record.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a day. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Fighting Under Water

A French Expert Tells How the Submarine Boat Is Worked.

It Can Attack But Is Not Provided With Arrangement to Defend Itself.

From the Daily Mail.

Everywhere the value of the submarine boat has been discussed; but many of those who have talked a great deal have told us nothing of importance. Yet every one knows what a submarine is—or thinks he does. The fact is, however, that there are but very few who can tell what a submarine is capable of, and how it is worked.

To understand this, we must first of all note the particular features of the submarine and the ways in which it differs from the ordinary warship, as it is precisely in these points that the interest lies.

In the following notes I have given the results of my own personal experience and experiments, afloat and under water, in a submarine boat.

The submarine when ready for action is completely submerged and without communication with the outer world. The essential difference then between the submarine and the ordinary warship is that the former cannot see directly in front of itself and it dependent upon one of two resources for guiding its movements. Either the horizon may be observed indirectly by means of a special apparatus known as the "optical tube," which cannot be employed when there is more than eighteen inches of water above the vessel, or the direction must be decided upon before submersion and the course followed by the commander.

It is quite obvious that in order to make a successful attack the submarine must carry out the whole operation while completely immersed in order that she may not be seen by the enemy for whom her torpedo is destined.

In our human struggles, personal, political and social, not every victory is a success, and is every defeat a failure. There are glorious and disastrous victories, and there are beneficial and promising defeats. The registered results of the moment tell us little; they are often deceptive. The great question is, how have the results been obtained, how have they been achieved, and what after-effects are they likely to have? What is the test of the result? When is the result, be it victory or defeat, fortunate; when unfortunate? Let us say, with Robert Browning, who had the keenest eye for the paradoxes of the subject, that the victory which chickens and enerates, which unlinks the sinews of the will and quenches the thirst of aspiration, is in truth a deplorable defeat; and that the defeat that braces the energies and quickens new powers of thought, resolve and effort, is a virtual victory. The key conquest of this man, whose fortune has favored, is his sense of his own weakness, the unaccepted defeats of this other, who by indomitable proves, has advanced "inch by painful inch," have been turned to triumph. The temporary result is less important than later consequences. What growth has been gained through the effort? That alone is of real moment.

What is carried forward in the form of new strength, of liberated, reinforced power, and enlarged purpose—that is the vital point. Is the victory an outcome and a condition of growth, valued not for the prize but for the opportunity? Then all is well. Does it bring content, arrested effort, sloth, in its train? Then all is ill. The true victory is but an episode in a greatly planned, life-long campaign against the obstacles that hinder man's true development; it is a means to further ends as well as an end for the time being.

This is as true in the sphere of the social, as it is in the sphere of the personal life. In great popular struggles, the most precious element is the education, the growth, won through the struggle, the results are valuable in proportion to the growth and development of the effort, and the power developed to utilize the victory, when gained. The victory may be turned into defeat unless it provokes to new effort. How futile are the reforms that are snatched while men sleep. The true price in struggle and endeavor has not been paid for them; and they become the mere formalities and trifles of the statute book. So, too, with the measures that are obtained by party juggle, by mere machinery, and the chicannery of the caucus. They are deceptive effects, with no adequate causes behind them.—Ethical Record.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a day. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Fighting Under Water

A French Expert Tells How the Submarine Boat Is Worked.

It Can Attack But Is Not Provided With Arrangement to Defend Itself.

From the Daily Mail.

Everywhere the value of the submarine boat has been discussed; but many of those who have talked a great deal have told us nothing of importance. Yet every one knows what a submarine is—or thinks he does. The fact is, however, that there are but very few who can tell what a submarine is capable of, and how it is worked.

To understand this, we must first of all note the particular features of the submarine and the ways in which it differs from the ordinary warship, as it is precisely in these points that the interest lies.

In the following notes I have given the results of my own personal experience and experiments, afloat and under water, in a submarine boat.

The submarine when ready for action is completely submerged and without communication with the outer world. The essential difference then between the submarine and the ordinary warship is that the former cannot see directly in front of itself and it dependent upon one of two resources for guiding its movements. Either the horizon may be observed indirectly by means of a special apparatus known as the "optical tube," which cannot be employed when there is more than eighteen inches of water above the vessel, or the direction must be decided upon before submersion and the course followed by the commander.

It is quite obvious that in order to make a successful attack the submarine must carry out the whole operation while completely immersed in order that she may not be seen by the enemy for whom her torpedo is destined.

In our human struggles, personal, political and social, not every victory is a success, and is every defeat a failure. There are glorious and disastrous victories, and there are beneficial and promising defeats. The registered results of the moment tell us little; they are often deceptive. The great question is, how have the results been obtained, how have they been achieved, and what after-effects are they likely to have? What is the test of the result? When is the result, be it victory or defeat, fortunate; when unfortunate? Let us say, with Robert Browning, who had the keenest eye for the paradoxes of the subject, that the victory which chickens and enerates, which unlinks the sinews of the will and quenches the thirst of aspiration, is in truth a deplorable defeat; and that the defeat that braces the energies and quickens new powers of thought, resolve and effort, is a virtual victory. The key conquest of this man, whose fortune has favored, is his sense of his own weakness, the unaccepted defeats of this other, who by indomitable proves, has advanced "inch by painful inch," have been turned to triumph. The temporary result is less important than later consequences. What growth has been gained through the effort? That alone is of real moment.

What is carried forward in the form of new strength, of liberated, reinforced power, and enlarged purpose—that is the vital point. Is the victory an outcome and a condition of growth, valued not for the prize but for the opportunity? Then all is well. Does it bring content, arrested effort, sloth, in its train? Then all is ill. The true victory is but an episode in a greatly planned, life-long campaign against the obstacles that hinder man's true development; it is a means to further ends as well as an end for the time being.

This is as true in the sphere of the social, as it is in the sphere of the personal life. In great popular struggles, the most precious element is the education, the growth, won through the struggle, the results are valuable in proportion to the growth and development of the effort, and the power developed to utilize the victory, when gained. The victory may be turned into defeat unless it provokes to new effort. How futile are the reforms that are snatched while men sleep. The true price in struggle and endeavor has not been paid for them; and they become the mere formalities and trifles of the statute book. So, too, with the measures that are obtained by party juggle, by mere machinery, and the chicannery of the caucus. They are deceptive effects, with no adequate causes behind them.—Ethical Record.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a day. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Fighting Under Water

A French Expert Tells How the Submarine Boat Is Worked.

It Can Attack But Is Not Provided With Arrangement to Defend Itself.

From the Daily Mail.

Everywhere the value of the submarine boat has been discussed; but many of those who have talked a great deal have told us nothing of importance. Yet every one knows what a submarine is—or thinks he does. The fact is, however, that there are but very few who can tell what a submarine is capable of, and how it is worked.

To understand this, we must first of all note the particular features of the submarine and the ways in which it differs from the ordinary warship, as it is precisely in these points that the interest lies.

In the following notes I have given the results of my own personal experience and experiments, afloat and under water, in a submarine boat.

The submarine when ready for action is completely submerged and without communication with the outer world. The essential difference then between the submarine and the ordinary warship is that the former cannot see directly in front of itself and it dependent upon one of two resources for guiding its movements. Either the horizon may be observed indirectly by means of a special apparatus known as the "optical tube," which cannot be employed when there is more than eighteen inches of water above the vessel, or the direction must be decided upon before submersion and the course followed by the commander.

It is quite obvious that in order to make a successful attack the submarine must carry out the whole operation while completely immersed in order that she may not be seen by the enemy for whom her torpedo is destined.

In our human struggles, personal, political and social, not every victory is a success, and is every defeat a failure. There are glorious and disastrous victories, and there are beneficial and promising defeats. The registered results of the moment tell us little; they are often deceptive. The great question is, how have the results been obtained, how have they been achieved, and what after-effects are they likely to have? What is the test of the result? When is the result, be it victory or defeat, fortunate; when unfortunate? Let us say, with Robert Browning, who had the keenest eye for the paradoxes of the subject, that the victory which chickens and enerates, which unlinks the sinews of the will and quenches the thirst of aspiration, is in truth a deplorable defeat; and that the defeat that braces the energies and quickens new powers of thought, resolve and effort, is a virtual victory. The key conquest of this man, whose fortune has favored, is his sense of his own weakness, the unaccepted defeats of this other, who by indomitable proves, has advanced "inch by painful inch," have been turned to triumph. The temporary result is less important than later consequences. What growth has been gained through the effort? That alone is of real moment.

What is carried forward in the form of new strength, of liberated, reinforced power, and enlarged purpose—that is the vital point. Is the victory an outcome and a condition of growth, valued not for the prize but for the opportunity? Then all is well. Does it bring content, arrested effort, sloth, in its train? Then all is ill. The true victory is but an episode in a greatly planned, life-long campaign against the obstacles that hinder man's true development; it is a means to further ends as well as an end for the time being.

This is as true in the sphere of the social, as it is in the sphere of the personal life. In great popular struggles, the most precious element is the education, the growth, won through the struggle, the results are valuable in proportion to the growth and development of the effort, and the power developed to utilize the victory, when gained. The victory may be turned into defeat unless it provokes to new effort. How futile are the reforms that are snatched while men sleep. The true price in struggle and endeavor has not been paid for them; and they become the mere formalities and trifles of the statute book. So, too, with the measures that are obtained by party juggle, by mere machinery, and the chicannery of the caucus. They are deceptive effects, with no adequate causes behind them.—Ethical Record.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a day. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncan, E. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars, apply 40 Government street.

JOHNSON ST.—Hotel, 50 rooms, with good restaurant; good position. Or will lease at moderate rental. For particulars apply, 40 Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, \$525, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor, 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria; good soil and shooting only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—63 acres for \$500. This is a very good bargain, the timber alone will pay for the land. Apply 40 Government street.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres within 5 miles of post office. 100 acres under cultivation, splendid soil with Victoria; good soil and shooting only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—Water frontage 1½ acres, all cleared; fine building site. Can arrange very easy terms, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

PENDER ISLAND—3,200 acres (including coal which is now under bond very cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

DENMAN ISLAND—Comox district, 160 acres for \$750. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building site, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres. Cheap in order to close an estate.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within 4 miles of post office. Blocks of 5 acres each. Easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

FORT STREET—Chestnut avenue. A number of fine building lots, city location, available, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—A number of cheap houses which can be paid for in monthly payments without interest. Small deposit down. Apply 40 Government street.

CAREY ROAD—One acre, ready for cultivation, with barn, etc., only \$500. Apply 40 Government street.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Farm containing over 300 acres. One of the best on the Island. Good soil, live stock, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT—230 acres, between Duncan and Sault; plenty of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

SAHLMAN DISTRICT—100 acres, 30 acres cleared; near trunk road; good stream of water; price \$1,000; terms, apply 40 Government street.

STRATFORD'S CROSSING—E. & N. Ry. 100 acres; small portion slashed; good soil \$800. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK STREET—A number of very cheap building lots; small monthly payments; no interest; \$1,000 and get particulars. 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—A few acres of splendid land; all cleared; cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—3½ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

FERNWOOD ESTATE—4 lots, house and outbuildings \$1,600; \$500 down, balance at 7 per cent. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 140 facing south, on a good street; price \$1,400; \$500 down; balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—2 acres, house with six rooms, stable, fruit trees, etc.; all under cultivation; 1½ miles from centre of city; \$2,500; terms, apply 40 Government street.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2 story building containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only \$2,500. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

RICHMOND AVENUE—2½ story, 9 roomed modern dwelling; electric light, etc.; good outbuildings \$2,800; \$1,500 down, balance at 6 per cent.

JOHNSON STREET—For Sale or To Let. 3 story brick building; ground floor leased for two years; well located for factory of any kind; only \$10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Or will rent upon date of a moderate rental. Apply 40 Government street.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON STREETS—Cheap building lot on monthly payments, if necessary. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA WEST—On Hillside, 2 lots for \$800; beautiful view of the Strait; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, \$1,000. Apply 40 Government street.